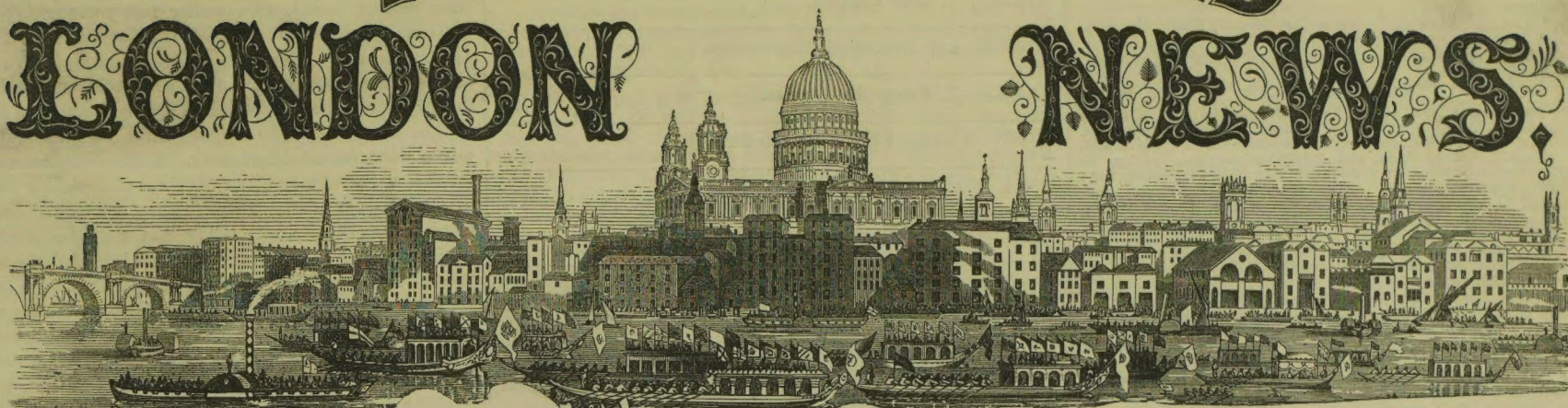


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

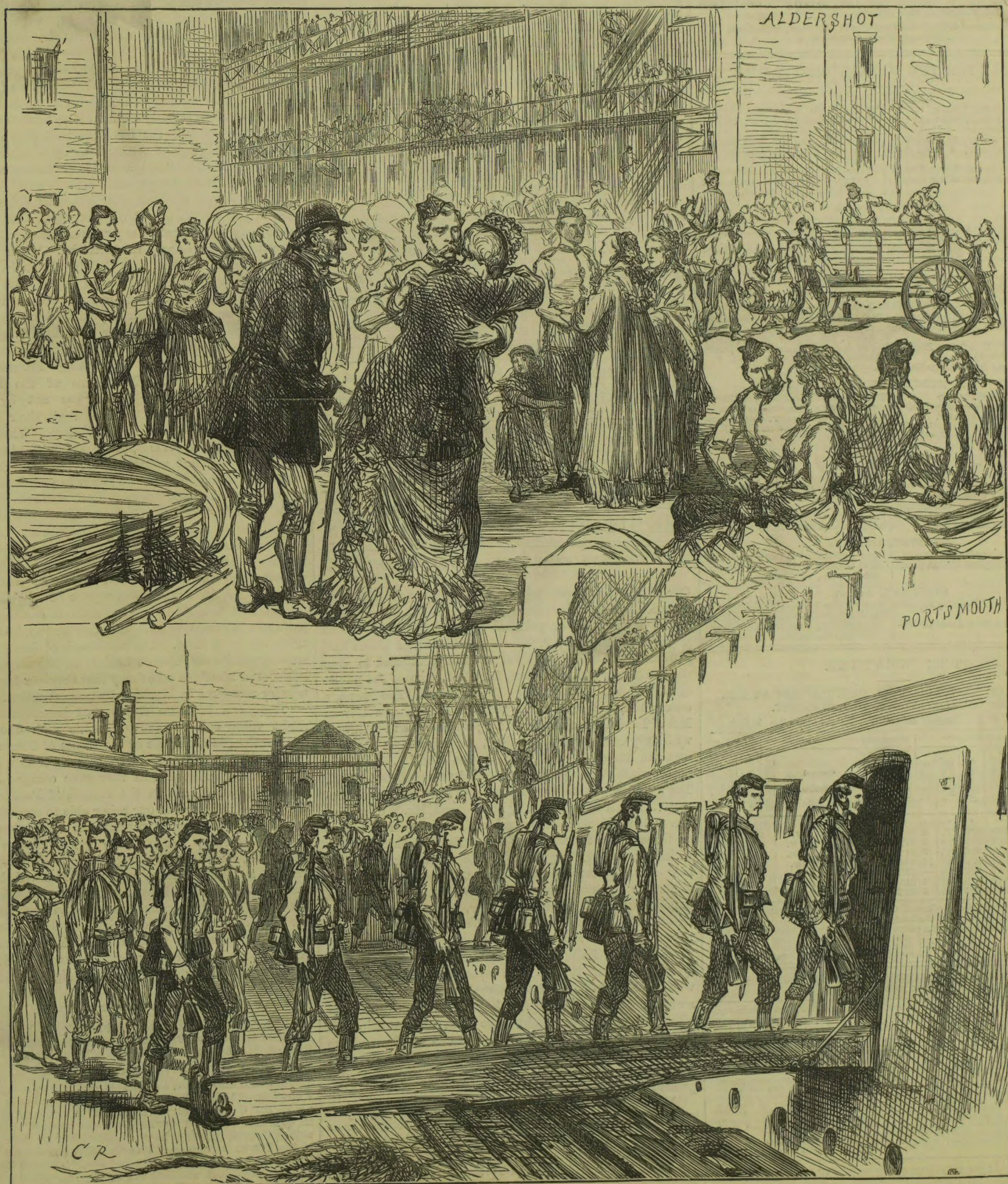


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1986.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



TROOPS FOR MEDITERRANEAN GARRISONS.—DEPARTURE OF THE 2ND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT:
LEAVING ALDERSHOT; EMBARKING IN THE EUPHRATES AT PORTSMOUTH.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Bridge House, Church Minshall, Cheshire, the wife of A. N. Hornby, Esq., of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Steyning, Sussex, the wife of Frederick Herbert Holmes, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at The Shrubbery, Shooter's-hill, Lady Sarah Sophia Fladen, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Avonmouth House, Christchurch, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard Ward, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at The Chilterns, Weston Turville, Tring, Lady Jane Kenney-Herbert, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Itton church, by the Rector, the Rev. N. Shafto Barthorp, assisted by the Rev. William Somerset, Rector of Woolstone, Gloucestershire, Neptune William, only son of Edmund Maghin Blood, Esq., of Brickhill, County Clare, and 3, Bryanston-place, London, to Constance Rebecca, only daughter of the late Edward Matthew Curre, Esq., of Itton Court, Monmouthshire.

On the 2nd inst., at the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Palace-street, Buckingham-gate, London, by the Rev. Archibald J. J. McDonnell, the Hon. Henry Robert Orde-Powlett, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Bolton, of Bolton Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, and of Hackwood Park, Hampshire, to Henrietta Cathcart, elder daughter of John Randolphus de Trafford, Esq., of Croston Hall, Lancashire.

On June 27, at Pewsey Vale, South Australia, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., eldest son of the late Edward Stirling, Esq., of 34, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, and Adelaide, South Australia, to Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq., J.P., of Pewsey Vale.

On the 28th ult., at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Henry Stewart Cunningham, youngest son of the late Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, to Harriette Emily, second daughter of Lord Lawrence.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Coldwell House, Eekington, Derbyshire, Alfred Alderson, Esq., solicitor, aged sixty-one.

On the 29th ult., at Parson's-green, Fulham, Paget Standish O'Grady, fourth Viscount Guillemore, of Cahir Guillemore, Ireland, aged 41 years.

On the 23rd ult., at 17, Hans-place, S.W., Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Tyler, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir David William Smith, Bart., of Alnwick, Northumberland.

On the 30th ult., at his residence, 34, Ennismore-gardens, after a long and painful illness, Lord Headley, aged 67.

On the 24th ult., at Brighton, Mary Jane, widow of the late William Bowler, Esq., of Wellington, New Zealand.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11.

SUNDAY, Aug. 5.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. C. B. Scott.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Basil Wilberforce; 3 p.m., Rev. Capel Cure.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, Aug. 6.

Bank Holiday.
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Royal Academy Exhibition closes.
International Polo and Shooting Club Tournament, Brighton (last day).
Races: Croydon, Ripon, St. Helens, Farnham, Horsham, Doncaster.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

British Medical Association Congress opens at Owens College, Manchester (four days).
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes (four days).
Great Yarmouth Marine Regatta.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

Trinity Law Sittings end.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Cowes Royal Town Regatta.
Northumberland Agricultural Society Show, Newcastle (three days).

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

New Moon, 5.17 a.m.
Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.
Races: Brighton Club, Redcar.
Regattas, &c.: Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, Oulton; Ramsay, Isle of Man; Windsor and Eton.

FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Lewes Races.

SATURDAY, Aug. 11.

Half-Quarter Day. Probably meteors at sunrise.
Barnes and Mortlake Amateur Regatta.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
July	25 29.921	59.8	49.6	71	8	68.0	53.2	SW. W. SSW.	229	0.240
	26 29.911	61.6	53.5	76	5	71.2	56.2	SW. NW. WNW.	276	0.000
	27 30.092	61.7	53.3	75	7	71.2	53.3	WSW. SW. NW.	140	0.090
	28 30.123	60.0	56.8	89	10	65.8	52.2	WNW. SW. W.	140	0.025
	29 30.212	69.2	59.9	73	4	73.0	59.0	W.	179	0.000
	30 30.218	66.2	60.0	71	4	81.0	57.6	W. SW.	113	0.005
	31 29.911	70.0	62.3	78	6	82.9	56.6	SW. SSW.	141	0.010
	1 29.882	78.7	70.1	70	10	82.9	56.6	SW. SSW.	141	0.010
	2 29.882	78.7	70.1	70	10	82.9	56.6	SW. SSW.	141	0.010
	3 29.882	78.7	70.1	70	10	82.9	56.6	SW. SSW.	141	0.010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.882 29.787 30.110 30.148 30.220 30.275 30.011
Temperature of Air .. 62.5° 63.5° 63.8° 62.3° 70.4° 63.8° 70.5°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 54.7° 59.7° 68.7° 67.7° 65.4° 61.5° 64.6°
Direction of Wind WSW. NW. SW. SW. W. SW. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 20	10 5	10 47	11 20	—	0 7	0 40
1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 33	2 0	2 23
5 23	5 23	5 23	5 23	5 47	6 13	6 40
9 30	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 53	10 19	10 46

WALKER ART-GALLERY.—LIVERPOOL
CORPORATION ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.—Arrangements are now in progress for opening this magnificent Gallery on SEPT. 6, on which occasion the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby will inaugurate the building simultaneously with the Annual Corporation Exhibition of Pictures. Intending contributors are therefore requested to take notice that the days appointed for the reception of pictures are from Wednesday, Aug. 8, to Saturday, Aug. 18, inclusive, and that artists who have not been especially invited to contribute must address their works, carriage prepaid, to the Curator of the Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool.
Mr. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, acting as Agent in London.
JOSEPH RAYNOR, Town Clerk.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

GOUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 35s. by 22½; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—BANK HOLIDAY (next Monday).—Mackney, Fred Evans's Comic Ballet, Jackley Acrobats, Prunier, professional Wrestlers and Boxers (Professors Graham, Beby, Hundreds, Napper, Nappers, &c.), Balloon Race (Orton v. Morton), Garden Concert, "The Crossing of the Danube," Harry Jackson and Fanny Leslie, Illumination of the Grove, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, the Prohibited Picture, Victor and Nibbo on the lofty Trapeze and other Gymnasts, the Colorado Ecclie, "The Colleen Bawty," Cagliostro and Professor Field, Conjurers; Mr. W. J. Hill, the popular Comedian, in "Cruelty," Wileland's Great Hippodrome, Felix the Funniest, Artizelli on Low Rope, Fred Evans, Little Georgina Clown and Monkey, &c.; Swimming Races on the Great Lake (man against dog), Captain Crapo's Little Boat, and Grand Concert—Madame Katoorah, Julia Elton, Annie Sinclair, Mr. Vernon Rigby, The Alexandra Palace Choir of 500 Voices; Solo Concert, Mr. Howard Reynolds, Conductor, Mr. Weist Hall, Julian's British Army Quadrilles, with all the original effects, the marching of troops, &c. Admission, as usual, 1s.
Swings, Roundabouts, Boating on the Lake (Mr. Searle), American Garden with Triple Lakes and Willow Bower, Rifle Shooting, the Beautiful Grove, Trained Hawks, Falcons, and Cormorants, Gymnasium, Japanese Village, Great Banqueting Hall, Italian Garden and Fountains, Great War Picture, Picture Galleries (every picture labelled, no Catalogue required), Magnificent Views of surrounding Country, Sixpenny Drives round the Park, Bicycle Track, Great Central Hall, with Portrait Figures of Kings and Queens of England, Deer Park, Great Conservatory, Aviaries, Great Open Swimming Bath—the largest in England, Cosmorama Working Models, Moorish Houses, Music and Flowers everywhere, Portrait Busts, and the Thousand and One Delights of the Palace, Park, and Grove.
NOTE.—Accommodation for 300 horses in stables, charge 1s.; no charge for the admission of vehicles.

NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY

ON MONDAY, AUG. 6,

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.
The FIRST in the AFTERNOON, at THREE;
The SECOND in the EVENING, at EIGHT.
An Entirely New Programme will be presented on these occasions.
Doors Open for Day Performance at 2-30.
Evening 7.
No fees. Prices, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Every West-End Omnibus will convey passengers to the doors of the St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ON MONDAY, AUG. 6,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. For the first time the New Programme will be given
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fanteuil's, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

GLoucester MUSICAL FESTIVAL, SEPT. 4, 5, 6,
and 7, 1877.—Principal Singers at present engaged:—Mdlle. Tietjens, Miss Adela Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Programmes and Tickets at Mr. E. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

Now ready

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.
containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz. Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Farnham-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

One of the most remarkable Parliamentary contests ever recorded has signalised the present week. It has not been one of intellectual or political power, but simply one of physical endurance. A minority consisting of about half a dozen Irish members seem to have combined to stop the machinery of Legislation, for what purpose the public of the United Kingdom is left to judge. The measure over which the fight took place was the South African Bill of Lord Carnarvon, providing authority and facilities, with duly considered restrictions, for federating the now separate States in that part of the world. There was nothing in it which specially touched the interests of Ireland. The measure was exclusively Imperial in its scope and character. But it was selected by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Donnell, with occasional assistance from some two or three other members, as the bone of contention over which was to be fought the battle which should decide how far the forms of the House, intended to protect minorities against hasty legislation on the part of a dominant majority, can be legally, we will not say constitutionally, turned to account. The country has watched the conflict with a deep sense of humiliation. It has witnessed with a feeling of shame an attempt to destroy a system in which it took just pride by a handful of men who could hardly boast of being animated by patriotic motives. That they should have been foiled in their attempt is only what might have been fairly anticipated. That the attempt should have been made and so obstinately sustained, even though only by a miserable minority, is a matter which can only be regarded with painful surprise and regret.

We need not enter into particulars. They are before this time thoroughly well known by every intelligent man in the country. There are some lessons, however, to be learned from them which we hope will not be overlooked. Of course, the tactics adopted by the minority can only be regarded as tactics of obstruction. They derived no special importance from the particular bill to which they

were applied. They borrowed their excuse from something deeper than any projected legislation for the benefit of her Majesty's South African subjects. They were suggested probably by Parliamentary arrangements which, time out of mind, and under many successive Administrations, have characterised the business in the House of Commons. Members of a minority have had too much reason to complain of a system which has borne heavily upon them when called upon, as they too frequently are, to discuss and to oppose what may be described as minor departmental measures. Such measures are usually set down, for one or other of their stages, low on the list of the Orders of the Day. They are never brought on until after 12.30 a.m. They can only be stopped by a notice which forbids the consideration of them after that hour. If no such notice of opposition has been given, any member desired by his constituents to watch its course for the purpose of defeat or modification must attend in his place, time after time, far into the small hours of the morning. Again and again he is destined to witness nothing further than a postponement of the Bill in which he is interested to the next day. Should he, however, be accidentally, or, it may be, compulsorily, absent, there are about twenty chances to one that the measure will be proceeded with. Now, such an arrangement as this does not deal fairly with members who, in the particular instance, represent but a minority of the House. They are kept dancing attendance till the latest hour in the performance of bona-fide duty to their constituents, from night to night, without sufficient reason, by those who represent the different departments of Government in the House—which departments it must be owned push to an unfair and occasionally an extreme limit what may be called the rights of a majority. We have long wondered that such a tactical abuse has been endured—patiently endured it certainly has not been. And hence we are the less surprised that measures of obstruction should be resorted to by members to whose minds any obstruction, reasonable or unreasonable, seems to commend itself as a present duty.

The instance, however, now before us, although it may have in part grown out of the discontent thus excited, is far from being covered by any such explanation. Majorities have their rights as well as minorities. When a fish-bone has stuck in the throat and thereby obstructs, if it does not altogether prevent, any act of deglutition, it must be got rid of if possible. If it cannot be coaxed out of its position it must be extracted by some operation sufficiently severe to be efficacious. It is a very little thing in itself, but in the wrong place it may become extremely dangerous. So with the obstructing Minority in the House of Commons. The forms of the House, no doubt, protected them; and it was not by a change of the forms of the House that their ill-judged operations could be brought to a close. When the spirit of fair debate is at an end, other means based upon lower considerations must needs be resorted to. One cannot argue with a man who puts a pistol to your head and calls upon you to stand and deliver. That such men there should be in this advanced period of the nineteenth century and in this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be a legitimate cause of wonder and vexation. But such outrages upon the public peace cannot be permitted. They are not, it is true, to be treated as if they were affairs of heroism. A little ingenuity, supported by patience, may do all that needs to be done without exalting the perpetrators to martyrdom. Whether or no, however, the thing has to be done. The machinery of Legislation, now some centuries old, cannot be left at the mercy of some half-dozen Members who fancy that they can forward some ulterior measures by blocking its normal action.

There can be little doubt that improvements of no slight value can be made, if made with due care and deliberation, in the forms of the House of Commons. Our social habits have greatly altered since our forefathers laid down general rules, wise as they were comprehensive, for the conduct of debate in the Houses of Parliament. As there is no likelihood of our being able to conform modern habits to bygone regulations, we are bound to adapt the rules to existing habits. No great change need be attempted, for no great change is to be desired. But as grit in a machine must needs be removed because it threatens permanent injury to the mechanism itself, so the means of unreasonable obstruction in Legislation which are now found to exist should be carefully and reverently removed, with a view to maintain unimpaired the Institution which has been considered by most Englishmen as the pride of their country, and by enlightened foreigners as a glory to the race.

A declaration has been exchanged at Berne between England and Switzerland, subject to ratification by the Federal Council, for the mutual protection of trade marks.

A report has been received from the British Consul at Jeddah, and laid before Parliament, respecting a fugitive slave who escaped to her Majesty's ship *Fawn*, and who was given up to the Governor of the place. It is stated that the slave in question belonged to an Ottoman subject, and that the acting Consul, to whom he was handed over by the commander of the *Fawn*, surrendered him in accordance with the rules laid down by the Consul in such cases. The only irregularity in the proceedings was that the acting Consul did not make an official report upon the case, although one of her Majesty's ships was concerned, but treated it as an ordinary occurrence, to be dealt with by the usual reference to the Governor.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Queen and the Prince and Princess have taken daily walks and drives, and have visited Cowes and Ryde. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold have been out yachting in the *Alberta*. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Beaconsfield have had audiences of her Majesty; their Lordships, with Mr. Montagu Corry, have dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has expressed her intention of conferring upon Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Frederick Du Cane, R.E., C.B., Director-General of Convict Prisons and Commissioner of County and Borough Prisons under the recent Act, the honour of Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting, and Major-General Ponsonby and Colonel M'Neill have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel Byng as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty has taken under her patronage the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses, Broad Sanctuary, founded in 1874 by Lady Augusta Stanley, and has sent a donation of £100 in aid of its funds.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales gave Mr. Watts a sitting at his studio at Little Holland House on Monday for a picture which he is painting of his Royal Highness for the Benchers of the Middle Temple. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. Subsequently the Princess drove out, accompanied by Prince George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Tuesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood House, where a distinguished party of guests were assembled for the race week. Their Royal Highnesses have attended the races. Mr. Borgen has submitted to the Prince and Princess Mr. T. Jones Barker's picture of "The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava."

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday week at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square. Prince Christian was present on the previous day at a garden party given at Langley Park, Bucks, in celebration of the coming of age of Mr. Robert Grenville Harvey, eldest son of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., M.P. On Saturday last Princess Christian laid the corner-stone of new workshops and stores at the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham. Her Royal Highness afterwards received purses from ladies on behalf of the institution, after which prizes were presented to the meritorious boys in the various departments. The Prince and Princess were entertained at luncheon, at which his Royal Highness presided.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left Kensington Palace on Tuesday for Germany.

The Duchess of Teck visited Bath on Wednesday and distributed the prizes to the successful scholars at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. The Duchess dined with the pupils, and subsequently attended a pianoforte performance by thirty of the pupils. After partaking of tea, her Royal Highness returned to London. She was warmly greeted by the citizens.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Lambeth Palace for Addington Park.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Schouvaloff have left town for Brighton.

His Excellency the French Ambassador has joined the Marchioness d'Harcourt at Cowes.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have left Cleveland House, St. James's-square, for Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole left Eaton-place on Monday for Blair Athole.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have left their residence in Grosvenor-place for Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess and the Ladies Howard, has arrived at Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Holker Hall, Milnthorpe, from Compton-place, Eastbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have left town for Endsleigh, Tavistock.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left town on a visit to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, at Mount-Edgumbe, Plymouth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Tylour have left town for The Lodge, Virginia, Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Germany.

The Marchioness of Conyngham and the Ladies Conyngham arrived at Bifrons, near Canterbury.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have arrived at Newbattle Abbey, near Dalkeith.

The Marchioness of Hertford has arrived at Ragley, Warwickshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Berkeley-square for Derreen, Kenmare, in the county of Kerry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock left town on Monday for Endsleigh, Devon.

Countess Sydney has left town for Buxton, Derbyshire, and the Earl for the Continent.

Earl and Countess Grosvenor have left their residence near Eaton Hall, Cheshire, for a cruise en route for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Halifax have left town for Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire.

Viscountess Combermere has arrived at St. Mark's House, Tunbridge Wells.

Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill and Lord and Lady St. Leonards have left town for a tour in Norway.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Berkeley-square for Homburg.

The marriage arranged between the Hon. W. Gerard and Miss Mary Milner will take place on Tuesday next.

The marriage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and the Lady Beatrix Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham, will not be celebrated till the end of the month.

Their Excellencies the Chinese Ministers and suite visited the Alexandra Palace on Monday afternoon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Ward Hunt, the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House, which was fixed for Wednesday, was not held.

A return has been issued of the number, position, and area of the sites set apart under the Metropolitan Streets Improvements Act, 1872, for dwellings for the labouring class. These are ten in number.

The nomination in respect of the aldermanic vacancy for Ward of Cheap will be held on the 10th inst. Sir John Bennett, whose election has been declared void by the Court of Aldermen, seeks "re-election," and in his address refers to the decision of his "colleagues." Ex-Sheriff Breffit is also a candidate. Mr. Waddell, who ran Sir John Bennett so close in the last contest, declines to compete again.

The City Corporation has increased the allowances of the inmates of the City Almshouses at Brixton. The pay of the married couples is increased from £33 to £40 16s. per annum, and the widowers and widows will receive £30 a year instead of £20, with residence, coals, &c. This institution is for the reception of aged citizens in adverse circumstances, and over one hundred persons are domiciled in it.

In the presence of a large company, on Saturday last, Mr. James Watson, member of the London School Board, laid the foundation-stone of a new "Presbyterian Church of England," at Crouch-hill, close to the station of the Midland Railway. The structure, which stands on the Holly Park Estate, will in style be Geometric Gothic, and will cost £5500, of which sum £2170 has been subscribed. Mr. William M. Murray, one of the treasurers of the building fund, is the most munificent patron of the movement.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers relieved at the end of the fourth week of July was 76,846, of whom 35,958 were in work-houses and 40,888 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 13, 6341, and 14,952 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 626, of whom 408 were men, 168 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

Lord Salisbury gave evidence on Tuesday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of the arrears of pay due from the Indian Government to artillery and engineer officers. His Lordship stated that both the Council and himself agreed that these officers had no substantial claim. The Imperial Government of India had no right to dispose of the revenue without the consent of the Council. The demands for the arrears were perfectly justifiable from the officers' point of view, he had no doubt; but, as guardians of the public purse, they ought not to grant them. He thought that the money should be paid, but not by them. It should be paid out of the Imperial revenues of India.

Captain Cockburn, of Ockham Park, near Ripley, Surrey, who is a director of the Caledonian Asylum, and a grandson of one of its founders, is desirous of giving the lads and lasses of this school a day's holiday at his beautiful old park, and solicits help, chiefly from his countrymen and countrywomen, for the purpose. He says:—"I shall be most happy to see here, to help me to entertain the children, anyone who may kindly subscribe ten shillings or more towards giving them this treat; and tickets will be sent to them, with receipts for their subscriptions, which should be paid into Cockburn's United Service Agency Society, 41, Haymarket, London, S.W., to the credit of the Caledonian Asylum Treat Fund. The trip will be managed as economically as is consistent with success, and any surplus subscriptions will be carried to the credit of the asylum, which stands much in need of them."

A meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Thursday afternoon at the Mansion House, to receive the report of the Distribution Committee for the present year. Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., presided. The report of the committee stated that the total amount received up to that time was £25,500. The total amount now recommended to be paid to 119 institutions was £24,960, to be divided as follows:—£22,747 to seventy-six hospitals, including four institutions which might be classed as hospitals, and £2,223 to forty-three dispensaries. Nearly all these awards were slightly below those of 1876, in consequence of an increasing number of applications to participate, and a slight decrease in the amount to be administered by the council. Bishop Piers Claughton, Mr. A. Sandeman, Sir F. Lyceet, Sir E. H. Currie, Mr. Thomson Hankey, and others spoke to the different resolutions.

A meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held on Wednesday at its offices, in Hanover-square, under the presidency of Lord Skelmersdale. A report was received from Professor Brown, of the Veterinary Department, in reference to the recent outbreak of cattle plague at Bethnal-green. The Professor remarked that every precaution had been taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. Cattle plague had again appeared in Germany, near the Polish frontier, having been introduced, it is believed, by meat from Poland. Active measures have been taken by the German Government to prevent the extension of the disease. The secretary, Mr. H. M. Jenkins, was empowered to act as honorary treasurer to a fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of the widow and children of Mr. Isaac Wilson, who was killed in the society's show-yard at Liverpool, by the bursting of an emery wheel. Some other business having been disposed of, the council adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The third election of the Military Benevolent Fund was held on Thursday week—Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Wheler, Bart., C.B., in the chair—when two additional annuitants were nominated to the benefits of the institution, which has for its object the granting of annuities not exceeding £40 each to necessitous ladies, being exclusively the widows or unmarried daughters of deceased officers of the Army and Royal Marines. The hon. secretary, Miss Davies (who is the founder of the institution), read a statement of its present position, showing that, although its organisation only dates from 1875, it has already granted annuities to six ladies (nearly all of whom were previously perfectly destitute), and that it possesses, through adherence to the rule which provides for the investment of all life donations, a small funded capital of nearly £2000. The annuities are awarded by the votes of the subscribers, but the institution is one of the few conducted strictly on the non-canvassing system. Details as to its rules can be obtained from Miss Davies, 40, Arundel-gardens, W.

Last week 2429 births and 1430 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 98, whereas the deaths were 314 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 27 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-

cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 184 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 333 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 210 to 332 in the five preceding weeks. These deaths were, however, 205 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 44 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 13 from drowning, and 6 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the duration of registered sunshine in the week was 21.7 hours out of the 109.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

Yesterday week the whole of the Corporation officers—from the Recorder downwards—attended at the Mansion House and presented to the Lady Mayoress (Miss White) a valuable diamond bracelet upon her coming marriage. The presentation was made by the Chamberlain, who stated that the gift thus spontaneously offered was intended to convey, if any such proof were needed, to the Lord Mayor the high esteem in which the Corporation held him and the Lady Mayoress, his daughter, for the graceful, kindly, and admirable way in which she had discharged her varied duties in connection with the Mayoralty. The Lord Mayor appropriately thanked the Corporation officers for their kind and most welcome present, and said he was sure his daughter, the Lady Mayoress, would always regard that gift—coming, as it did, from gentlemen of whom the City and the Corporation had every cause to be proud—with feelings of pride and gratitude.—The final reception of the Lady Mayoress was held on Monday.—The marriage of Miss White and Mr. Cecil Herbert Thornton Price is to be solemnised on the 9th inst. in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Ely and Canon Liddon. It is expected that the Bishop of London will also be present. The service will be choral. It is stated that it is nearly 120 years since a marriage was celebrated at St. Paul's.

The ceremony of felling trees and cutting the first turfs on the land conceded to the vestry of St. Pancras by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the purpose of widening Gloucester-gate Bridge on its reconstruction, was carried out on Monday by Mr. Hoppey and Mr. W. Thornton, senior churchwarden of the parish. Axes having been presented to the churchwarden, Messrs. Hoppey and Westacott (chairman and deputy-chairman of the committee), and other members of the vestry, trees were felled on each side the canal, after which the gentlemen named cut the turf at the spot where the first stone is to be laid in a fortnight by Mr. Gerald Noel, First Commissioner of Works. The tender for the reconstruction of the bridge, by Messrs. Kirk and Randall, has been accepted, in the sum of £13,500, and the work is to be completed in nine months from the present time. It was stated that the bridge will be one of the handsomest in London, and worthy the position it will hold as the entrance to one of the Royal parks. Reference was also made to the other projected metropolitan improvements for St. Pancras, including the projected widening of Kentish Town-road.

Paulo Golero, described as a merchant, and Constantine Theodorides, described as a commission agent, were charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Tuesday with conspiring to demand from Miss Augusta Ernestine Slade, a young lady, niece of Admiral Slade, a large sum of money by menaces and threats. The prosecutrix, while travelling with her mother in Turkey, had become acquainted with the prisoner Theodorides, who is a Greek, and had ultimately been engaged to marry him, but the engagement was broken off; and he assured her that he had burned certain letters received by him from her. About a month ago, however, he informed her that he had not destroyed the letters, but that they were held as security for a debt owed by him to Golero, and demanded £500 for their return and surrender. Subsequently Golero wrote to her stating that Theodorides owed him £695—a sum which he must have from somebody, or he would take his measures, intimating that one of them would be to send copies of her letters to other people. The evidence having been completed on Wednesday, both prisoners were committed for trial, the magistrates peremptorily refusing to accept bail.

TROOPS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Illustrations on our front page show the second battalion of the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment leaving Aldershot, on Thursday week, and going on board the transport-ship *Euphrates* at the Watering Island Jetty in Portsmouth Dockyard. This battalion numbered twenty-four officers, thirty-six sergeants, and 835 rank and file, with seven horses. The men were mostly very young, but had a soldierly appearance. They were in heavy marching order, and each man carried the new pattern valise, mess-can, water-bottle, top coat, and haversack, with the Martini-Henry rifle, and side-arms; but the shako was left behind, and a light Glengarry cap worn instead, to be replaced by a pith helmet at Malta. The troops marched from the Factory Gate through the dockyard in fours, but without any music of the band, which has been found to distract the dockyard labourers from their work. An hour or two later came a detachment of the 104th Regiment, from the Curragh, part of which embarked on the *Euphrates*; and the same vessel had already received, on the previous day, about 500 men of the 64th, the 108th, and the 27th Regiments. These troops did not, like the 2nd Regiment, carry their own kits and rifles on board the ship. At seven in the evening, when all the detachments had come on board, the *Euphrates* was towed from the jetty, amidst the cheers of assembled spectators, the band playing and troops cheering on her deck. These forces are to join the head-quarters of the 27th and 98th Regiments, forming the garrison of Malta. The transport-ship *Crocodile* also takes out from Portsmouth some draughts from the 104th Regiment, at the Curragh, the 79th Highland Regiment, from Fort George, and the 78th and 71st Regiments, from Edinburgh. These arrived at Portsmouth and embarked in the *Crocodile* the same evening. The Malabar, the Jumna, and the Serapis will convey other detachments of troops.

The strength of the garrison of Malta about ten years ago, before the reduction of our military establishments in the colonies, was eight batteries of Artillery, with an aggregate strength of 805 non-commissioned officers and men; two companies of Royal Engineers, numbering 178; six battalions of Infantry, 4232 strong; and the Malta Fencible Artillery, 591; the whole garrison numbering 5854 non-commissioned officers and men. The establishment of the present garrison, including officers, is 5098—viz., Artillery, seven batteries, 1022; Engineers, two companies, 198; Infantry, five battalions, 3440; and the Malta Fencible Artillery, 371. The additions now being made consist of the second battalions of the 2nd Queen's and the 13th Light Infantry, each 902 of all ranks, or 1804 altogether, with draughts as follows:—195 to the 27th Regiment, 288 to the 42nd, 245 to the 71st, 239 to the 98th, and 231 to the 101st, making the total reinforcements 3002, and bringing the strength of the garrison up to 8100 of all ranks.



MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE CAMP, ALDERSHOTT.



THE WAR IN ASIA: TURKISH IRREGULAR CAVALRY FOLLOWING UP THE RUSSIANS AFTER THE RETREAT FROM SEVIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR IN EUROPE: FIGHTING NEAR RUSTCHUK.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR: RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

The Russian army invading Bulgaria and Roumelia has this week suffered a great defeat on both sides of the Balkan. The exact particulars of the close of these actions were not precisely known on Thursday evening, at the time when this notice was written; but it was positively ascertained that a battle fought on Monday last at Plevna had proved disastrous to the right wing of the Russian army; and that the Russian advanced guard was likewise defeated on Tuesday at Eski Sagra, south of the mountains. The Turks were acting on the defensive in both instances, under the command of Osman Pasha at Plevna, and at Eski Sagra under Raouf Pasha and Suleiman Pasha.

The Turkish forces at Plevna, it is estimated, were about 50,000, being the Widdin army and troops from Sofia and Nisch. They occupied a series of positions in horseshoe shape in front of Plevna, with both flanks resting on the river Vid, behind the town. The defensive strength of the ground they occupied, naturally great, was increased by earthworks, redoubts, and shelter trenches in every available spot. The assailing force consisted of the 9th Russian Army Corps, under Baron Krudener, and the Thirtieth Division and the thirtieth brigade of the Second Division, under Prince Schackosky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160 guns. The arrangement was that General Krudener should attack the Turkish centre at Grivica, and the northern flank of the entrenched positions over Ranova, while General Schackosky attacked Radisovo. The Turkish line extended up the Vid river as far as Looca, General Krudener failed to expel the Turks from their earthworks on the north side, but General Schackosky, after an obstinate contest, gained possession of Radisovo; an attack was then made on the positions covering Plevna, but without avail. The *Daily News'* correspondent, in a telegram of last Tuesday from the Russian camp fifteen miles east of Plevna, thus describes the latter part of the engagements:—"This attack began about four, and was continued till nearly sundown. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line of shelter trenches, and in spite of the most stubborn efforts, no impression could be made upon it. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches, and, descending into the valley, entered the town of Plevna, but, being between two fires, it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade crashing into the infantry men in the open, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot. At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement, and they reoccupied the second position, which the Russians had never been able to take entire possession of. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands and died like heroes, but to no avail. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall. With the darkness the Bashi-Bazouks took possession of the battlefield and slew all the wounded who were too severely injured to effect their retreat. The Russians held the heights above Radisovo, but the Bashi-Bazouks worked round their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the village of Radisovo. The Russian losses were very heavy—how heavy is not yet ascertained. A retreat was compelled in this direction, and the contingencies resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent sends the following from Loftcha, dated Wednesday morning:—"Osman Pasha has won a great victory, after two days' dreadfully severe fighting. The Russians, supported by artillery, in three columns of attack, numbering about 14,000 men each, assaulted the earthworks held by the Ottomans. Notwithstanding that they were repeatedly repulsed with immense slaughter, the Russians made a final and desperate attack yesterday morning. For hours the conflict raged with intense fierceness, each assault being received with a destructive musketry fire, the receding masses suffering still further from the well-sustained cannonade of the Ottoman artillery. Under cover of the fire of the latter, the Turks at last made a dash down the valley, and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet."

The following, from Widdin, was sent to the same paper:—"Yesterday morning the Russians, with a force of 60,000 infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and forty cannon, attacked at three points the entrenched positions of Osman Pasha. After a terrible combat, which lasted throughout the day, the Muscovites retreated, leaving behind them, it is stated, 8000 killed, and nearly double the number wounded, besides abandoning a large quantity of ammunition and muskets. The losses of the Turks are very small, owing to their well-protected position. Osman Pasha's victory has caused great rejoicing here. He is awaiting reinforcements before making a forward movement. The Russians have demanded leave to bury their dead."

The Turkish official despatch from Osman Pasha says:—"This morning the ten Russian divisions recommenced their attack on our lines and redoubts east of Plevna. They were everywhere repulsed, and lost 8000 men killed and treble that number wounded. They retreated to their encampments."

A Russian official dispatch from Timova, dated next day, says:—"Yesterday General Krudener made another attack on Plevna, but without success." A telegram from St. Petersburg says that no details of this engagement have been made known there.

The news from the south of the Balkans is not much more favourable to the Russians. It seems that on Tuesday they attacked the corps of Raouf Pasha at Eski-Sagra. After seven hours' fighting Raouf Pasha fell back upon Karabounar. Suleiman Pasha the same day, however, repulsed the enemy, and recaptured Eski-Sagra, taking several guns from the Russians, and inflicting upon them considerable loss. It is stated that General Gourko is in imminent peril between the armies of Suleiman Pasha and Raouf Pasha, and that his retreat is intercepted. From the Danube we hear that Rustchuk is not invested, and cannot be until the disaster at Plevna shall have been repaired; while from Silistria the news is that the garrison have succeeded in repelling several attacks by the army of the Dobrudscha. The Roumanians have been requested by the Emperor Alexander to cross the Danube, and more Russian troops are brought over as rapidly as possible, to maintain the positions occupied in Bulgaria.

The new Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Mehemet Ali Pasha, is a German, from Magdeburg, whose real name is Julius Detroit; he was formerly mate of a merchant-vessel. He seems to be a man of far greater ability and energy than old Abdul Kerim.

The evidence of shocking cruelties practised on the Turkish and other Mussulman classes of the population in Bulgaria, since the Russian army has invaded that country, seems to be substantiated. It will form a political set-off against the horrid deeds of the Circassians, Kurds, and Bashi-Bazouks in the suppression of the Bulgarian insurrection south of the Balkan in May last year. The truth seems to be that Christians and Mohammedans, or rather, in each instance, the sordid barbarians of Eastern Europe nominally adhering to the faith of the Cross or that of the Crescent, are equally capable of these foul and atrocious orgies of wholesale vengeance, wan-

tonness, and inhumanity, scarcely outdone by the most debased savages of heathen Africa. Upon the present occasion there is reason to believe that the worst acts of ferocity, rapacity, and filthy licentiousness have been perpetrated by the native Bulgarians of the districts through which the Russian army has passed, when the remaining Mussulman families were left at their mercy by the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops. It appears, moreover, but too probable that, in some cases, though very rarely and exceptionally, a few of the wild Cossacks belonging to the Russian army have broken the bonds of discipline, and have joined in slaughtering or torturing even the women and children of the defenceless Moslem villages. The Cossacks are the only lancers, and it is a fact that some women and children have been conveyed to Shumla or Varna who had received several wounds inflicted by the lance, as well as rifle-shots. These poor victims of undeniable Russian cruelty, some of them mere babes, others still more unhappy females of every age, who had also suffered an unspeakable outrage, with every circumstance of pain and shame, were seen by the English, French, and German newspaper correspondents. There is no doubt of the massacre and hideous ill-treatment of large numbers of the Mussulman population in Bulgaria; the only question is, how far the Russian troops have had anything to do with it, and whether the officers commanding them should not have prevented it. The destruction and pillage of Turkish houses, as well for insult as for plunder, by their Bulgarian neighbours would seem to have been general throughout those districts which the Russian army has entered; and we do not find that the Emperor Alexander or the Grand Duke Nicholas have exerted their authority to put a stop to these excesses. In preference to quoting the letters and telegrams of correspondents hostile to Russia, we will only give the following extract of the *Daily News'* correspondent's letter from Varna, dated the 19th ult., which appeared in that paper last Thursday:—"Atrocities, I deeply regret to say, are the order of the day. Only yesterday six Turkish women and children were brought down to Shumla from Rasgrad; one woman, aged seventy, was riddled with balls, four were in her body; the rest were wounded by lance-thrusts, the children badly so, and all the wounds were behind. An official told me to-day that the number of refugees who had passed through Varna since the beginning of the panic amounts to 60,000 heads of families; add to this number a fair proportion of women and children, and you will have, say, a minimum of 150,000 homeless wanderers. Who is responsible for this and for the route they are taking? I will go into that question presently. A whole country is emptying itself and fleeing from the Russians in the Dobrudscha to meet them at Adrianople; at the latter place they imagine themselves in safety, and no one warns them of the true state of things. I have asked the Tartars and the Georgians why they fly in the face of the Emperor Alexander's proclamation; and the answer has invariably been that, although the Russians at first are fair and generous, they in a very few days find means of inciting the Bulgarians against them, and death and desolation follow. They will move on and on until starvation meets them. We are on the verge of winter, and these people will be without home, shelter, food, fire, and money; they will die like flies. At this very instant a sight full of pain catches my eye. On the other side of the bay, distant from here about two miles, stretches a spur of the Balkan; at its foot, wearied with travel, is encamped a village, or rather the inhabitants of a village now deserted; the people are Tartars, and many of their women and children are very pretty and very fair; long lines of thin blue smoke rising up tell me they are preparing for the evening meal; the shoe has not begun to pinch yet; a little money is still left, and, besides, they are in the neighbourhood of a town; to-morrow they will cross the mountain at dawn and disappear, to be heard of months afterwards as dying from cold and starvation. Some who read my letters may think I harp too much on this subject. To them I appeal for patience. If they could picture to themselves as connected with or happening to any member of their family one iota of what I see, they would recoil with horror and indignation."

Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Turkey has been issued from the Foreign Office. It comprises thirty-one communications respecting cruelties perpetrated by the Russians and by Christians under Russian protection. The dates extend from June 24 to July 27. There are several despatches from Mr. Layard, inclosing Turkish reports of the alleged cruelties, upon which the British Minister at Constantinople observes:—

"The statements as to the cruelties and outrages committed by the Russians upon the Mohammedan population of the Turkish territories which they have invaded and overrun in Asia and Europe deserve very serious consideration. Many of them may be, and no doubt are, exaggerated; but I fear that there is too much reason to believe that some of them at least are well founded. Sir Arnold Kemball, in one of his despatches, mentions how the women in some of the Mussulman villages near Kars were stripped naked, flogged, and driven into the Turkish lines on the plea that they had given information to the besieged. The accounts of the shocking treatment by the Russian authorities and troops of the inhabitants of many villages in Circassia on the approach of the Turkish forces come from so many independent sources that their general truth can scarcely be called in question. There appear to be some grounds for believing that Russian agents are inciting the Bulgarian Christians to massacre the Mohammedans."

"Other proceedings of a similar nature on the part of the Russians have been brought by the Porte to the notice of the European Powers in circulars addressed to its representatives abroad. The Sultan and his Ministers have denounced to me the cruelties attributed to the Russians, and have expressed to me their conviction that it is part of the policy of Russia to exterminate, as far as possible, the Mohammedan population of the countries which they occupy. I have urged them, in the strongest language, not to make use of these accusations to incite the Mussulmans against the Christians, and to turn the war into one of fanaticism and into a life-and-death struggle for religion, as well as for hearth and home."

A despatch from Lord Derby to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the 17th ult., calls the attention of the Russian Government to these reports of outrages inflicted by the Russian troops, or by the Christians acting under their protection, upon the Mohammedan population of the Turkish provinces in Asia and Europe. The reports are given in the order in which they were received, but the principal instances in Bulgaria are as follows:—

"Mr. Layard reports that the Porte received information on the 14th inst. that about 200 Mohammedan men, women, and children, who were escaping in carts towards Varna, were overtaken by the Russian cavalry, who murdered the men and children, and violated the women, who were afterwards killed in a most horrible manner. A number of Mussulman refugees flying from the Russians are reported by the Governor of Kazanlik to have been murdered in cold blood by Bulgarians in the gorge of Khaim Boghas, between Timova and Kazanlik. The refugees thus murdered include women and children. Some Mohammedan villages are reported to have been burnt, and

others between Timova, Drenova, and Valona abandoned on account of the conduct of the enemy. Some villages in the gorge of Khimakeni were burnt, and the inhabitants are said to have been massacred. A British consular agent reported on the 14th inst. that the Mussulman inhabitants in that part of the country were in a deplorable state, and that the Russians and Bulgarian Christians, at their instigation, were committing shocking outrages upon Mussulmans. Her Majesty's Consul at Rustchuk, who arrived at Constantinople on the 16th inst. from Varna, confirmed the accounts of massacres of Mussulman women and children. It appears from the information received by him that shocking outrages are committed, principally by the Bulgarian Christians, at the instigation and under the protection of the Russian Cossacks, who are present at them. Great fears are entertained that these acts might lead to terrible retaliations on the part of the Mussulmans in places not occupied by the Russian troops."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior, left Paris yesterday week on a visit to Bourges. Replying on Saturday to an address of congratulation from the Mayor of Bourges, the Marshal defined his policy thus:—"To maintain peace abroad, to keep our constitutional ground at home at the head of men of order of all parties, protecting them not only against subversive passions but their own impulses; to demand from them to impose a truce to their party differences in order to check Radicalism, which is the common peril—such has been my aim, and never any other." The Marshal went on to complain that he had been misrepresented. "People have spoken," he said, "of foreign relations being jeopardised, of the Constitution violated, of liberty of conscience threatened; they have even gone so far as to speak of the return of the abuses of the old régime, and I know not what occult influence, which they styled priestly government. These are calumnies, and the public good sense in France and abroad has already judged them at their true worth. They will not discourage me for one moment, and will not prevent me from finishing my task with the help of the men who have been the auxiliaries of my policy. I am confident that the nation will respond to my appeal; and that, by the choice of its representatives, it will terminate a conflict the prolongation of which could only be hurtful to its interests and check the pacific development of its greatness." In the course of his reply to the congratulatory address of the president of the Tribunal of Commerce, Marshal MacMahon said—"France has done everything in her power to localise the war in the East. Peace is the first object of French policy."

On Sunday the Marshal continued his visits of inspection, and at midday attended mass in state at the cathedral, surrounded by an imposing concourse of military and civil authorities. The spectacle is described as magnificent. An enormous multitude awaited the Marshal at his exit. At four o'clock a grand review took place in splendid weather. At seven the Marshal dined at headquarters. At a later hour he was present at a public *fête de nuit* in the gardens of the Archbishop's Palace, and, leaving Bourges at ten o'clock, re-entered the Elysée early on Monday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday morning at the Elysée under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon. The Duc Decazes was present. A great part of the sitting was occupied in discussing the candidates to whom the Government will give their support at the forthcoming elections. Reports from several prefects were read, which stated that an excellent impression had been produced by the visit of the President to Bourges, and several of the members expressed a desire that Marshal MacMahon should undertake another tour to Saint Etienne and other important centres.

M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, has issued another circular to the Prefects warning them against too exclusive attention to the political part of their functions, to the neglect of the administrative. The Prefects are admonished to encourage the efforts of municipalities in forwarding enterprises interesting to the people, to stimulate the zeal of their agents in any case where recent changes have slackened business, and to leave no doubt of their goodwill towards matters which they cannot immediately solve.

The Minister of Public Instruction has dismissed ten inspectors of elementary schools, and has transferred fifty more to other localities. Press prosecutions continue. The managers of the *Lanterne* and the *Mot d'Ordre* have each been sentenced to 5000f. fine for publishing articles said to have been written by M. Rochefort. The manager of the *Courrier de France* has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000f. for publishing articles insulting public functionaries.

The population of Mulhouse, in Alsace, have raised a subscription of a million francs in aid of the funds of the Republican electoral committee.

A *cause célèbre* was brought to a conclusion at Paris on Thursday week. The Assize Court sentenced the widow Gras to fifteen years' penal servitude on the charge of instigating her servant Gaudry to throw vitriol into the face of a rich young man called M. de la Roche. It was alleged that she was afraid of losing the influence which she had gained over him, and took this course with a view to making the young man entirely dependent on her care. Her accomplice, Gaudry, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Seven soldiers were killed by an explosion which occurred on Saturday in a casemate in Fort Mont Valerien, where the men were engaged in extracting the charge from some old shells. The explosion of a shell from some unknown cause occasioned the disaster.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso, who has been suffering from a severe cold, has returned from Santiago to Carril, and started on Wednesday for Pontevedra and Vigo. His Majesty is to return to the Escorial or to Madrid on the 10th inst. The statement made last week that the King of Portugal had an interview with King Alfonso on the frontier of Galicia is devoid of foundation.

An official statement of the military forces is published, showing that the army would number in war-time 243,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry, with 206 guns. In time of peace the yearly contingents will be reduced to suit the exigencies of the Budget.

PORTUGAL.

The King has gone to Vidago. The Queen intends devoting a sum of 4000 livres, forming the balance of the subscriptions for the sufferers by the recent inundations in Portugal, to the relief of the severe distress caused by the drought in the province of Ceara, Brazil.

ITALY.

Last Saturday evening, as Prince Amadeus was driving in his carriage, the horses took fright and ran away, and the Prince leaped from the carriage, sustaining a severe contusion in the head.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany, who is staying at Gastein for

the purpose of drinking the waters, is said to be enjoying excellent health.

General von Blumenthal, Chief of the Staff to the Crown Prince in 1866 to 1870, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the Prussian army on Tuesday. The Emperor and all the members of the Imperial house have congratulated the gallant officer, and the Crown Prince has presented him with a colossal marble bust of himself.

The German navy is steadily increasing, and the activity at Kiel is very great. Two new armour-plated corvettes have just been launched, and have received the names Sachsen and Bismarck. The Bismarck was christened by the Chief of the Admiralty, Von Stosch. The vessel is pierced for twenty-four guns, and has engines of 2400-horse power. A third corvette is very nearly finished.

The subterranean cable connecting Berlin with Leipsic, Frankfurt, and Mainz is completed, and the last section was sunk in the bed of the Rhine on Monday last, in the presence of the Postmaster-General, Dr. Stephan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Prince Rodolph, the heir to the throne of Austria, attained his majority on Thursday, July 26.

At a council of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers held on Tuesday at Vienna Count Andrassy, whose policy was entirely approved by his colleagues, was empowered to take measures for an eventual strengthening of the troops already echeloned along the southern frontier. The Cabinet also discussed the question of the cost, estimated at about 25,000,000 fl., of mobilising four divisions for the purpose of reinforcing the troops on the frontier should that measure be adopted.

GREECE.

The King has presented a memorandum on the military position of the country to the Minister of War. King George is understood to be of opinion that both the land and sea forces should be placed in a state of readiness, and that measures should be taken to defend the frontiers of Epirus and Thessaly, those provinces being infested by brigands.

DENMARK.

The King has accepted the resignation of General Hoffner, Minister of War and Marine, and has appointed General Dreyer as his successor.

AMERICA.

The great railway strike is nearly at an end. One line after another has been thrown open, and traffic has been resumed. At several places the armed mobs have been dispersed, or are maintaining an ineffectual struggle against the troops sent to deal with them. It is true that order has not been fully restored, but the blockade at almost every point has been broken, and it is not likely that the resistance will be anywhere prolonged. The chief work remaining to be done is that of meting out punishment to the captured rioters. The War Department closed on Monday night for the first time since the beginning of the strike, and the Secretary of War has issued orders that there shall be no further movements of Federal troops unless fresh troubles occur. During the riots at San Francisco on Wednesday week seven persons were killed; and at Chicago, on the same night, fifteen persons were killed. The last outburst of which we have a report was at Scranton, in Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, when several persons were shot, and the Mayor was severely wounded. Mr. Vanderbilt has presented his railway employes with 100,000 dols., to be divided among them, in acknowledgment of their forbearance from the strike. Affairs are quiet in the Pennsylvania mining districts. The strike continues, but pumping operations have been resumed.

The Republican party in Ohio have nominated Mr. William H. West as their candidate for Governor.

Mr. Noyes, the new Minister to the French Republic, sailed from New York on Tuesday for Europe, on board the Illinois.

BRAZIL.

A bill has been brought before the Provincial Legislature authorising the Government to spend one million currency in wheat seed for distribution amongst the farmers. The great floods in the south have subsided, but the losses of sheep, which have been in some districts very heavy, are not yet known.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The latest news from the Cape represents the condition of the Transvaal to be most satisfactory. The bill for the annexation of Griqualand West has passed through Committee in the Cape Assembly, with some amendments. The annexation of Zululand is being discussed in Natal.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing last Sunday, says, regarding the famine, that the prospect is far from reassuring, although not yet absolutely helpless. During the past week the rainfall has been scanty everywhere, except in Bengal, Burmah, Assam, and parts of the Central Provinces and Rajpootana. Elsewhere great anxiety is felt, and in some places the crops have already suffered much damage. Great and increasing apprehension is felt respecting the prospects of Madras and Mysore; and the situation in Bombay is also critical, but in a less degree. The correspondent says that if the gloomy anticipations regarding Southern India are fulfilled, as seems only too probable, the calamity will be such as to tax the resources of the country to their utmost. The Government, however, is fully alive to its responsibility, and apparently is doing everything in its power to be prepared for the worst.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated July 31, gives some details respecting the famine. He states the results of inquiries respecting the grain supplies available for export to the suffering districts, and briefly reports the prospects of the season throughout India. In the North-West Provinces and Oude the drought continues, and causes anxiety and rise of prices, but there is still time for an average harvest. In Bombay the absence of rain in Goojerat causes anxiety, and the rainfall on the western coast is at present very small for the season. The Nizam's territory has been much distressed, owing to there having been no rain for one month, but two inches have just fallen. In Mysore and Coorg the rain generally is not abundant; and more is needed to save part of the young crop. In Madras there have been fair showers in all the districts, except Nellore and Kurnool. The reports concerning other districts are, on the whole, satisfactory. In Madras there were 913,000 persons on the works, and 731,000 charitably relieved. In Mysore, 48,000 on the works, and 138,000 charitably relieved. In Bombay, 256,000 on the works, and 149,000 charitably relieved.

Lord Salisbury, presiding yesterday week at the distribution of prizes at the Royal Indian Engineering College, at Cooper's-hill, spoke of the impending famine in Southern India as an event calculated to awaken the gravest anxiety.

A telegram from Bombay states that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, son of the deceased Baronet, has been unanimously elected head of the Parsee community, in place of his father.

Mr. J. B. Phear, late member of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, vacant by the death of Sir W. Hackett.

The *Overland Mail* has brought news from Bombay to July 6, and from Calcutta to July 3. The Indian papers refer to the increasing anxiety respecting the famine in Southern India, but of this we have later news by telegraph.

The *Times of India* in its summary of news says:—

Intelligence has been received here, from what are regarded as trustworthy sources, which seems to show that Persia has no intention of assuming a hostile attitude towards Turkey at this present juncture. Persia apparently considers that her main interests as a Mussulman State, and one of the few that still maintains independence, are identical with those of the Porte. Differences, however, exist between the two Courts; but they appear not to be of such a nature as to threaten any serious breach.

A native paper reports that Lord Lytton is at present engaged in "making a scheme for the appointment of natives to the higher ranks of the Civil Service."

The Punjab Bank has suspended payment in consequence of a sudden run upon it, caused by disquieting articles in the newspapers.

It is intended to arm all the volunteer corps in India with the Henry-Martini rifle in the course of the current year.

One important political advantage resulting from the extension of the electric telegraph to Quetta is that Kandahar news can now reach India in six days, instead of three weeks or a month, as formerly.

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following items:—

On June 30 a public meeting was held in the Townhall—the Governor presiding—to form a European volunteer corps. Opposition was shown to the movement by a number of natives; but, nevertheless, the motion that such a corps should be formed at once was carried.

The finding of the court-martial on Quartermaster-Sergeant Miller, accused of writing a letter to the *Standard*, had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to take effect, although the verdict was set aside by the Judge-Advocate-General as illegal. Miller has been reduced to the ranks.

Information has been received in Bombay of disturbances in Muscat between the Sultan Syud Toorkee and an army of rebels. British residents had to fly from the city and take up their residence in ships in the harbour. Her Majesty's ship *Teazer* took the part of the Sultan, and shelled the rebels, who were eventually compelled to retreat.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from Adelaide, dated July 26:—

The new lines of railway sanctioned last Session are advancing rapidly, three being in progress, and tenders invited for Oct. 1 for the construction of 200 miles of the line from Port Augusta northwards. The telegraph to Eucla is completed with iron poles throughout. This is the South Australian half of the telegraph line connecting South Australia with Western Australia. Send an extra emigrant-ship in October. A fortnightly mail service, via Suez, has been suggested by the South Australian Government to the adjoining colonies. The revenue for 1876-7 has exceeded the estimates. The following vessels have arrived, all well:—Heaton Hall, Pak Wau (London), and Papa (Hamburg). Harvest prospects are good, and a largely increased area is under crop. Price of wheat per bushel, 7s. 8d.

We have news from Melbourne to June 12 by the overland mail. Some heads of intelligence are subjoined:—

The new Parliament assembled on May 22, when the members were sworn. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was elected Speaker, and the House then adjourned until June 26. The Ministry have been re-elected without opposition. The Cabinet is composed as follows:—Mr. Berry, Chief Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Longmore, Lands; Mr. Paterson, Public Works; Mr. Smith, Mines; Mr. Lalor, Customs; Mr. Wood, Railways; Mr. Grant, Justice; and Mr. Trench, Attorney-General.

The Government are pledged to a policy of increased protection. They also propose the taxation of large estates, owners of property under £2500 being exempt, and also town lands.

The Ministerial majority in Parliament numbers thirty-six votes. The result of the elections is considered to be due to the absence of organisation on the part of the Free-traders. Out of 120,000 registered voters 60,000 abstained from voting. The Free-traders are now making strenuous efforts to retrieve their defeat.

The action of Mr. Davies, the late Chairman of Committees, against Mr. Berry, for publicly stigmatising him as corrupt, has been settled, an ample apology having been tendered.

The imports of the first six months of last year were £1,951,123, and the exports £5,326,261. This year, during the same period, the imports were £5,573,045, and the exports £6,210,882.

Mr. John Young, accredited as Canadian representative to Australia, in furtherance of commercial intercourse between Canada and Australia, has been entertained at a public dinner by the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir William Jervois and Colonel Scratchley arrived overland from Sydney on June 11, and were officially received at the railway station by Governor Bowen and a detachment of volunteers.

A great ball was given at the Government House on Coronation Day.

The Vice-President of the Executive Council of Queensland has addressed to the Agent-General in London for Queensland a letter, covering a circular notification to the chief secretaries of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, as to the present position of the Chinese question as affecting that Government, and requests him to bring the matter under the notice of her Majesty's Government.

The people (he writes) had succeeded by their own efforts in founding a prosperous and well-ordered State. They were now threatened with a large and unrestricted Chinese immigration, and he did not hesitate to say that the consequences of this immigration were contemplated with serious misgivings by all classes. Industrious, frugal, and law-abiding as the Chinese people might be, they were not colonists in the best sense of the term. It was possible, indeed, that their presence there in large numbers might produce an industrial activity of a certain kind; but it would be of a kind different from that which had hitherto contributed to their prosperity. The probability was that, in a country so sparsely populated as Queensland now is, it would entirely supplant European labour; and the creation of a large, intelligent, docile, but servile class would, he did not doubt, seriously affect and change the conditions upon which the political system of Queensland was founded. But whether the unrestricted introduction of Chinese be in itself a good thing or a bad thing, he begged that the Agent-General would impress upon Lord Carnarvon that in this choice the Executive Council should not be constrained by any forced interpretation of international obligations. As British subjects, they valued the privilege they possessed; but if they were to be called upon to sacrifice their hopes of perfecting a community which had been founded on principles of social and political equality, they were not content to do so without a most earnest effort to avert such a calamity. He hoped, therefore, that the Agent-General would very frankly explain to Lord Carnarvon that the people were most anxious to be allowed to grow in their own way; that they should, in fact, be permitted to encourage or discourage Chinese immigration as they pleased, and that the existence of international obligations between Great Britain and the empire of China should not be allowed to be a pretext for forcing upon them a Chinese population against their wishes or their interests.

In the circular notification the Vice-President says:—

We fear that both our rights and our civilisation may be compromised and that our social and political systems may be imperilled if, on any plea whatever, a Chinese immigration is forced upon us against our wishes and against our interests. The people of this portion of Australia will be the first to feel the change and its consequences; but I deem it to be my duty, on the part of this Government, to point out to you that it will not be confined to them alone.

The first section of the Khedive's railways in Nubia has been opened for traffic from the Second Cataract to Sigiaia. On the second section, to Dongola, 6000 men are working.

A corps of "student dragomans" has been instituted by the Foreign Office, with a view to the reorganisation of the Consular service in Turkey, Persia, and Egypt.

General Grant laid the foundation-stone of an American Episcopal Church at Geneva yesterday week. He was afterwards entertained at a breakfast.

The Charles Dickens, which sailed from Hamburg on April 5, and the City of Agra, which sailed from London on May 3, have arrived safely at Queensland.

There were disorders on Sunday last in the Swiss canton of Ticino. As the inhabitants of Locarno were returning from the rifle-matches, an anti-Ministerial demonstration was got up before the Government House. The gendarmes interfered, and a few people were wounded. Arrests were made, among others, that of the advocate Simen, the editor of the *Temps*.

The Post Office authorities have given notice that they will make up a mail for Australia and New Zealand, to go by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Chimborazo*, leaving Plymouth on the 13th inst. The mail will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, the 11th inst., and letters should be specially marked "per steam-ship *Chimborazo*."

SCENERY OF THE TYROL.

A series of fine Engravings, from the landscape pictures by G. Seelos, of the romantic scenery of the Ampezzaner-Thal, in the Austrian Tyrol, is published at Vienna by Herr Waldheim, who permits us to reproduce the striking view of "Monte Cristallo and the Dürren-See." The mountains of dolomite formation here display their most remarkable and characteristic features. At Schludersbach, near Landro, the centre of this picturesque district, the tourist may start for the ascent of Monte Piano, a height of 7200 ft., commanding a wondrous panorama, which extends to the Gross-Glockner, in a north-easterly direction, and southwards to the Italian mountains of Cadore. Another excursion is that which leads to the more difficult ascent of Monte Cristallo, which is not to be accomplished without the aid of ropes and crampons, but will afford a sufficient recompense, no doubt, to a member of the Alpine Club, in the honour of such a rare achievement. This mountain is above 10,000 ft. high, with a summit broken into sundry peaks and pinnacles of various shapes, which are sometimes curiously reflected in the still waters of the lake below. The Dürren-See, however, does not claim much importance as a lake, being annually dried up for several months of the year. This is also the case with several other sheets of water in the same district connected with the Toblacher-See. The view presented by Herr Seelos gives a faithful representation of Monte Cristallo.

A vacancy is occasioned among the Irish representative peers by the death on Monday of Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn, of Aghadoe, in the Peerage of Ireland, who had been a representative peer for that country since 1868.

The 1st Administrative Battalion of the Notts Volunteers, numbering upwards of 400 men, have been this week encamped near Worksop. On Wednesday a sham fight and the annual sports took place.

The Thirlmere water scheme of the Manchester Corporation was on Wednesday approved by a special meeting of the Town Council, and a resolution was unanimously passed authorising the promotion of a bill for carrying out the object.

A series of experiments with light and heavy artillery was carried out on Monday at Shoeburyness, in the presence of military and naval officers and others interested in the question of our national defences.

At the annual competition for the international trophy at Altcar on Tuesday there were four teams of ten each, representing England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and the firing was at 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards; seven shots at each range. The English team, which has won the trophy every year, were again victorious, making an aggregate of 714 points, the Scotch scoring 699, the Welsh 688, and the Irish 675. The highest individual score was made by Private Cox (Liverpool Rifle Brigade), who made 79. Private Jamieson (15th L.R.V.), the Queen's Friezeman, scored 77, the best in the Scotch team.

Next Wednesday will be the last day of sitting in the Supreme Court, and on the 10th inst. the long vacation will begin. The vacant Judges are Mr. Justice Lopes and Mr. Justice Fry. The Chancery vacation Judge, Mr. Justice Fry, will sit at the Roll's Court on Thursday in every week to hear applications which require to be "immediately or promptly heard;" applications for leave to give notice of motion to be made at the chambers of the Master of the Rolls, which will during the vacation be open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week.

Mr. Watkin, Liberal, was returned for Great Grimsby on Wednesday by a majority of 384 over Major Seddon, the Conservative candidate. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Chapman, who was a supporter of the Government.—Colonel Corbett, the senior member for the Southern Division of the county of Salop, who has represented the constituency nine years in the Conservative interest, has issued an address announcing his resignation. He states that the health of some members of his family compels him to seek a residence in a warmer climate.

The annual gathering of the Cambrian Archaeological Association will take place next week at Carnarvon. Admiral Lord Clarence Paget succeeds Mr. E. A. Freeman as president, and the congress will be opened on Monday evening. There will be other meetings for the reading of papers on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and excursions daily during the week to different parts of the neighbourhood, including Tre Ceiri, Llannor (to the inscribed stones), Llangybi (church), Avon Wen, Pen-y-Gaer, Dinas Dinorben, Gladys (circular camp), Dinas Dinorue, Roman Road, Llamberis, and Dolbadam Castle. Carnarvon Castle will also receive due attention. The closing meeting will be held on Friday evening.

The hearing of the charge of fraud against Dr. Baxter Langley, the late chairman, and Mr. Swindlehurst, the late secretary of the Artisans' Dwellings Company, and Mr. E. Saffery, estate agent, was resumed at Bow-street on Wednesday. Evidence was given tracing to the defendants a portion of the purchase money paid by the company for the Cann Hall estate, which was bought for £35,000, but for which the company was charged £48,000. A charge respecting the sale of the Shaftesbury Park estate, which chiefly affects Saffery, was also opened, and the case was again adjourned for a night, the defendants being admitted to bail as before. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Vaughan stated that he had made up his mind to commit all the defendants for trial.

A conference was held last Saturday at the rooms of the Medical Society, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, to consider the best means of bringing into general and practical use in the metropolis the provident dispensary system now adopted in many large towns. The conference was called by the Medical Committee of the Charity Organisation Society, and Mr. Timothy Holmes presided, there being present, among others, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Dr. Ford Anderson, Captain Fortescue, Mr. Jabez Hogg, Dr. Joseph Rogers, Dr. Nankivell, Dr. P. Stewart, Mr. A. H. Hill, and Mr. Lock. The chairman said the meeting had assembled to confer upon three points especially, those being, "What steps should be taken to increase the number of efficient provident dispensaries in London? What should be the relations of the provident dispensaries to the hospitals? Is it possible to secure a correspondence between the different provident dispensaries in London, so that a member of a provident dispensary when he removes to another district can, without delay and without entrance fee, immediately obtain medical relief in the provident dispensary nearest his own residence?" A resolution was agreed to, as the result of the conference, that a committee should be appointed to report upon the best means of giving effect to the views expressed, and that this committee should be composed of representatives of free hospitals and dispensaries and other cognate institutions in the metropolis, of representatives of the metropolitan provident dispensaries, and of the members of the medical committee of the Charity Organisation Society, and that Mr. Timothy Holmes should be asked to be chairman of the committee so composed.



SCENERY OF THE TYROL: MONTE CRISTALLO AND THE DÜRREN SEE.

R. v. WALDHEIM, WIEN.



A PICNIC IN THE CORK WOODS, NEAR GIBRALTAR.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Prime Minister, recuperating in that quiet haven where no Biggar's ever troubling and his Lordship is at rest, may sometimes feel a strong desire for the excitement of the House of Commons. Lord Beaconsfield, at any rate, has been induced to make his first visit to the Lower House since his elevation to the Peerage, drawn thither by the unparalleled proceedings of the small band of Irish "obstructionists," which is the new name coined expressly for them. The noble Earl evidently took the liveliest interest in the concluding scenes of the longest sitting on record, as will be found duly recorded in our chronicle of the Commons.

Naught has occurred to ruffle the constitutional placidity of the Lords. Few who cherish a partiality for pilchards or herrings as a breakfast relish could have withheld their sympathy from the Duke of Somerset yesterday week, when his Grace, by an earnest protest, elicited from the Duke of Richmond the assurance that something should be done to effectually prevent the practice in vogue off the Cornish coast of blowing up shoals of these fish with dynamite. Nor could objection be justly taken to Lord Redesdale for following up his assault on "The Priest in Absolution" by a skirmishing attack on the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, of Allhallows, Southwark, seeing that the noble Earl based his complaints of that clergyman's High Church proclivities on a petition from the inhabitants of the district. But, a different complexion having been put upon the alleged Popish practices of the reverend gentlemen by a simple explanation from the Bishop of Winchester, his Lordship expressed himself satisfied. An hour and ten minutes sufficed for their Lordships to transact their business yesterday week. Monday's sitting was prolonged to close upon three hours, the time being occupied by Earl Cadogan's explanation of the provisions of the new Army Warrant and a debate on the warrant. In the opinion of the Under-Secretary of State for War and the Duke of Cambridge, the retiring scheme of the War Office was a just one, and hit the happy medium between compulsory retirement and the present system. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, indeed, in the course of the few remarks he made, couched in a frank and generous spirit to all ranks of officers, ventured to say that the proposals of the War Office were generous. The Marquis of Lansdowne, whilst approving the scheme generally, urged that the more important subject of the reorganisation of the Army should be considered before the question of promotion and retirement. Albeit the Duke of Cambridge could not see why the vital subject of reorganisation should of necessity have priority over the new Army Warrant. Lord Cardwell agreed with the Marquis of Lansdowne on this point. A few other Peers spoke in general support of the Government propositions, Lord Strathnairn concurring with Earl Fortescue that the Ministry would give the question of physical attainments the consideration which it deserved.

The appointment of the Russian Prince Tcherkaskoi Civil Commissioner in Bulgaria appears to have exercised the minds of a few of their Lordships. This topic monopolised the three-quarters of an hour that the House sat on Tuesday. Lord Kinnaird inquired of the Foreign Secretary whether this was the same Prince who governed Poland after the insurrection of 1863; and also asked what was the present state of Poland, his reasons for putting the question being that the Great Powers might be called upon to mediate between Russia and Turkey before long, and that he had no desire to see Bulgaria Russianised. Lord Houghton and Lord Stanley of Alderley, dwelling on the severities of Russian rule in Poland, agreed in thinking Lord Kinnaird's query opportune. Lord Derby's reply was characteristically cautious and judicious. The noble Earl said Prince Tcherkaskoi was the same personage who governed Poland fourteen years ago; but the Foreign Secretary urged that it would not be desirable just now to produce any papers which might exist having reference to Russian administration in Poland.

The Royal assent was given by Commission, on Thursday, to the Game Laws (Scotland) Amendment Bill and to several other measures. The East India Loans Bill and the Police Expenses (Continuance) Bill, from the Commons, were read the first time. Several other measures of minor importance were advanced a stage.

COMMONS.

The principal topic of the week has been the exceptionally protracted sitting which lasted from Tuesday afternoon till Wednesday evening, and which gave practical proof of the inutility of the Resolutions introduced with admirable feeling and temper by Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday week. On the latter evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer began by moving the postponement of the orders of the day until after the notice of motion relating to the business of the House had been considered. Preliminary objections to this course were taken by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, and various Irish members. The hon. member for Swansea moved that the question should be postponed till Monday, and argued that the rights of minorities would be limited by the adoption of the Government Resolutions. Mr. Whalley and Mr. Fawcett having followed in the same strain, and, having been answered by Mr. Newdegate, the Marquis of Hartington supported the proposals of the Ministry, and urged the House to lose no time in considering them, especially as they were only intended to have effect during the last few days of the expiring Session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the objections of Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Fawcett, received the cordial approval of Mr. Chamberlain, and, despite the somewhat magniloquent opposition of Mr. Sullivan, Sir Stafford Northcote had the satisfaction of seeing his motion carried by 319 votes against 40. Forthwith the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced in a calm and dignified speech his first Resolution:—

That, when a member, after being twice declared out of order, shall be pronounced by Mr. Speaker, or by the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, to be disregarding the authority of the chair, the debate shall be at once suspended; and, on a motion being made in the House that the member be not heard during the remainder of the debate, or during the sitting of the Committee, such motion, after the member complained of has been heard in explanation, shall be put without further debate.

The right hon. gentleman, whose unflinching patience and courtesy throughout the unruly conduct of the Irish "obstructionists" cannot be too warmly praised, disclaimed any intention or desire to restrict the rights of any minorities in the House; skilfully avoided any direct reference to the unusual and irrational course a few Irish Home-Rule members have thought fit to pursue; but, at the same time, quietly but resolutely conveyed in one pregnant sentence what powers the House possesses. Sir Stafford Northcote said:—

The House has the supreme power of expelling a member (hear, hear); of imprisoning him for contempt (hear, hear); of censuring him; of compelling his attendance; and of dispensing with it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added, in conclusion,

I have already said that it is our intention to give our best study and consideration to this subject during the recess, and to make a proposition which we would not attempt to propose to the House as a whole, but which should be submitted to a carefully selected Committee for full consideration when we next assemble. I believe the time has come for such consideration (hear, hear), and I trust the House may accede to that proposal. But, for the

present, and with a view to the exigencies of the moment—to carry through the business of the Session and to prevent wrangles and disputes unseemly and most injurious to our reputation—I hope and trust the House will accept and support this resolution (Hear, hear). I cannot imagine that any member who regards the history and thinks of the past glories of this assembly will hesitate to assist in maintaining unimpaired the glories which have been handed down to us (Loud cheers).

Picking the wheat from the chaff of the debate, we may briefly state that the Resolution was firmly supported by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Raikes, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Gladstone, who administered a dignified rebuke to Mr. Sullivan, of whom he asked whether there was not an almost ludicrous contrast between the weight and force of the expressions he had used and the proposition before the House? Mr. O'Connor Power had previously endeavoured to justify a policy of obstruction, and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar had defended their action on the plea that, inasmuch as the House had used against Irish measures the rule for preventing opposed measures being taken after 12.30 p.m., they had put the same rule in force against English measures. Some mirth was raised by Major O'Gorman, who, having on a previous evening given hon. members a lesson in English History now considered himself entitled to correct the grammar of the Resolution. The hon. and gallant member, however, found it a matter of impossibility to draw up an amendment which he contemplated moving. After a fruitless effort to write down the terms of his amendment, the gallant Major had to resign the task in despair. Fuming, it may be, under this disability, Major O'Gorman sat for some time until he was driven to rise again to warn the "great English people" to be careful of their liberties lest another Cromwell should walk into that House and say, "Take away that bauble!" A few amendments were summarily disposed of; and the first Resolution was then adopted by 282 votes against 32. Thereafter the second Resolution was discussed, and eventually carried by 250 against 7 votes. The Resolution (amended in accordance with a motion by Mr. Anderson to restrict its application to "each separate motion") ran thus in its original form:—

That, in Committee of the whole House, no member have power to move more than once during the debate on the same question either that the Chairman do report progress or that the Chairman leave the chair, nor to speak more than once to such motion, and that no member who has made one of those motions have power to make the other on the same question.

Saturday afternoon last was taken up with a discussion of the Scottish Sheriff Courts Bill, apropos of the motion to go into Committee; with the passing through Committee of the East India Loan Bill, unburdened by Sir George Campbell's amendment, and unattenuated by Mr. O'Donnell's amendment to limit by one half the sum to be levied in India; and with certain miscellaneous business. The ire of Mr. McLaren was excited by progress being reported as soon as the House had gone into Committee on the above-mentioned Scotch measure. The hon. member complained that Scotland, though it paid £7,000,000 a year in taxation, was treated by the Government as if it were a Crown colony which had been conquered by an army or a fleet. But Sir Stafford Northcote appeased the wrath of Mr. McLaren; and the only other animated incident of the sitting was Mr. Biggar's more forcible than polite objection to The O'Donoghue as a member of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Bill Committee on the ground that he was "not a proper representative of the Irish party." But the appointment of The O'Donoghue was agreed to nevertheless by 56 against 2 votes.

Mr. Biggar's attack on The O'Donoghue was referred to by the hon. member for Tralee on Monday, when the proverbial difficulty of making a purse out of a porcine ear received a fresh illustration. The O'Donoghue complained that the language used by the member for Cavan was "liable to a very injurious interpretation," adverse to his character. Mr. Biggar, in lieu of retracting or explaining the grounds for his grave statement, said he would be ready to give his reasons whenever The O'Donoghue should be again proposed as member of any Committee. Whereupon Sir Stafford Northcote, amid cheers, insisted that further explanation was necessary. The O'Donoghue contented himself with repeating the words which Mr. Biggar was reported to have used against him. "Mr. Speaker, Sir," began Mr. Biggar, as is his wont; and his justification simply amounted to a reference to some past debate out of which the hon. member for Tralee "did not come very pleasantly." This was virtually the sole excuse the member for Cavan had to give for the insinuations he had made. Sir William Harcourt having given Mr. Biggar a lesson in etiquette, the Speaker, by the exercise of a little firmness and decision brought this personal question to a close. Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then enumerated the measures which the Government will have to sacrifice. These were the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill, the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill, the Factories and Workshops Bill, and the Post-Office Money-Orders Bill. As for the date of prorogation, Sir Stafford Northcote could hold out no hope of the business of the House being finished before Wednesday, Aug. 15. In concluding his statement, the right hon. gentleman seized the opportunity of expressing the deep regret which every member of the Ministry felt at the sudden death of Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Marquis of Hartington, in a few well-chosen words, showed how fully those who sat on the Opposition side of the House shared in the general feeling of regret at the lamentable event. The noble Lord added:—

We are all aware of the zeal with which he discharged his official duties, and our feelings of regret are aggravated by the reflection that his end may have been hastened by the too great pertinacity with which he resolved to remain at his post and do his duty in the House, even when, as many of us can testify, he was physically unable for the task (Cheers).

In Committee on the South Africa Bill, the rest of the night was spent, many hours being wasted by the obstructive tactics of Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, O'Donnell, and Callan, who joined Mr. Courtney in his opposition to the measure, and who succeeded so well in their determined course of action that by the hour the House adjourned (2.20 a.m.) such little progress had been made that only clause 3, as amended, had been agreed to.

The memorable sitting of Tuesday was begun at the usual time, the Speaker taking the chair a few minutes before four o'clock. Mr. Fawcett was the first to occupy the attention of the House. Despite the protest of that somewhat grandiose personage, Sir J. M'Garrel Hogg, the hon. member for Hackney was successful in his motion to postpone till Monday next the consideration of the Lords' amendment to the Metropolitan Street Improvements Bill. This measure originally granted permission for a new thoroughfare to be made from Shoreditch, via Clerkenwell, Bloomsbury, and the Seven Dials, to Charing-cross; but Mr. Fawcett based his motion on the fact that the House of Lords had, at the instance of the Marquis of Salisbury, inserted a clause to give special protection to his Lordship's property by excluding from the operation of the bill the squalid districts through which the proposed new road from Tottenham-court-road to Charing-cross would run. Mr. Fawcett's motion was agreed to by 98 against 96 votes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Whalley that it would not be necessary to ask for a fresh vote of money to defray the expense of conveying

the reinforcements to the East. It was quite early in the evening when, the remaining questions having been disposed of, the House went into Committee on the South Africa Bill. The prolonged opposition was commenced by Mr. O'Donnell, who, on clause 4 being brought forward, immediately moved that progress should be reported, his alleged reason for doing so being that he might ask the Government whether, having in the clauses already passed received full authority from the House to ask the colonies to federate or unite on any terms they pleased, they thought there was any need to take up further time with the bill. But Mr. Whalley having drawn from the Chairman an admission that Mr. O'Donnell was introducing a discussion which ought to have been raised on the second reading, a desultory conversation ensued on the motion. Mr. Parnell, with characteristic imperturbability, was indulging in one of his long speeches, when first Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and next Sir William Harcourt, the latter lashing himself into a white heat, called the hon. member for Meath to order. The equanimity of Mr. Parnell was not to be disturbed by the rotund objurgations of the right hon. member for Oxford. He resolutely pursued his determined course of obstruction to the various clauses, acting in concert with Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Gray, and Captain Nolan. To see the hon. member for Meath—a slender and rather good-looking young Irishman a little over thirty, with a determined cast of features, and bearded as a pard—quietly rise time after time, and, undeterred by the shouts and interruptions of angry Conservatives, unflinchingly say his say, must have occasioned any stranger present the utmost surprise. Mr. Parnell has the outward appearance of a gentleman. He is able, though obstinate. Nothing seems more surprising than that patriotism (with an emphasis on pat) should have thrown the hon. member for Meath into close companionship with Mr. Biggar, whose uncouthness of speech and manner form a marked contrast to the refinement of Mr. Parnell. Not to weary the reader with a dry recapitulation of the many amendments that were moved by Mr. Parnell or his coadjutors, or of the several calls to order that ensued, we may briefly summarise the chief features of this remarkable sitting. As the evening wore on, and the small band of Irishmen, with whom Mr. Courtney was for a time associated, exhibited no signs of relaxing their opposition one whit, even Mr. W. E. Forster was provoked to utter a word of defiance. The right hon. gentleman, with characteristic English manliness and straightforwardness of speech, declared that although he was sixty years of age he, for one, was willing to make some sacrifice and to support the Government in carrying the bill in the teeth of this determined opposition. Cheers greeted this emphatic statement of Mr. Forster—cheers which indicated that the sturdy majority were ready "to make a night of it." It was mainly by incessantly moving puerile amendments to clause after clause, or by moving that progress should be reported, that Mr. O'Donnell and his colleagues maintained their resistance during the small hours and during the whole of Wednesday morning and into the afternoon of Wednesday. Mr. Butt and the majority of Irish members, it should be mentioned, offered no encouragement to these un-Parliamentary tactics. Indeed Mr. Butt, provoked beyond endurance by some more audacious assertion than usual from Mr. O'Donnell, said, with warmth:—

I deny that those who act contrary to the pledges given to the Irish party are members of that party. I know that the Irish party have repudiated the hon. member for Dungarvan (Loud cheers). I would be false to my countrymen if I did not say that; and if I thought the hon. member represented the Irish party, and if the Irish party represented my country—and he does not represent my country—I would retire from Irish politics as from a vulgar brawl in which no man can take part with dignity to himself or advantage to his country (Loud cheers).

The Chairman gallantly kept the chair till a little after four in the morning, when he was relieved by Mr. Childers, Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson thereafter occupying the chair in turn till Mr. Raikes returned. Over a hundred members remained till six o'clock to outvote the handful of obstructives; and Mr. Forster and Sir William Harcourt still faced the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Lowther. Sir Stafford Northcote was not relieved till about half-past eight by Mr. Cross. After an absence of a few hours only, the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to find Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Biggar yet opposing the bill. A quiet intimation from the Leader of the House that it might be necessary to concert means soon for effectually stopping the erratic conduct of the obstructive members at length brought Mr. O'Donnell to reason. Opposition was at length relaxed; and at ten minutes past two on Wednesday afternoon the South Africa Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported, amid loud cheers. But the sitting was not over even then. The Speaker took the chair. Not unreasonably, Mr. Butt thought it was too late, "at that advanced hour of Tuesday's sitting," to proceed with the Irish Judiciary Bill. But the measure, as amended was taken into consideration; and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar resumed their obstructive policy by dividing the House again and again, the Attorney-General for Ireland maintaining his good temper all the time, however. During one of these many divisions, Lord Beaconsfield entered the Peers' gallery for the first time since he left the House of Commons for "another place." The noble Earl, who seemed in good health, and who had his lily-white hands protected by lavender kid gloves from contact with any part of the Lower Chamber, regarded the scene below with some curiosity. The Prime Minister scrutinised the trio of "obstructionists" who were left (Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Captain Nolan) through his eyeglass; and, on being joined by Sir Stafford Northcote, his Lordship plainly delivered himself of a neat piece of Disraelian irony, for the subtle expression which passes for a smile with the Premier creased his face, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer quite basked in the smile of his Leader, as who should say—doth not a meeting like this make amends? Clause 13 having been reached, the bill was proceeded with no further that day; and, the remaining orders of the day having been rapidly got through, the longest sitting on record ended, amid the hearty cheers of hon. members and the grin of Mr. Biggar, at ten minutes past six on Wednesday evening, the House having sat for twenty-six hours and ten minutes.

On Thursday Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on the first convenient day he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government intended to take any steps in order to mark the sense of the House at the conduct of certain members in obstructing the business of Parliament—conduct that proved especially inconvenient to the House on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Mr. Parnell, rising in his usual place, said that, having heard the notice just given by Mr. Newdegate, he should also give notice that he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended, as leader of the House, to propose or adopt any method whereby unprotected or independent members of the House may be protected from the constant interruptions to which they were subjected whilst endeavouring to address the Chair on the subject matter before the House; and also whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in view of the practice now become

common, of originating discussions on points of order, intends to adopt any means of preventing this practice. Whilst the notice of Mr. Newdegate was received with general applause, that of the hon. member for Meath was met with ironical cheers and laughter. The Board of Education (Scotland) Continuance Bill and the Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

A PICNIC NEAR GIBRALTAR.

The gallant officers bearing her Majesty's commission, who happen to be stationed with their regiments or on the staff in the garrison of the famous "Rock," which is more familiarly spoken of as "Gib," do not find it an intolerable place of sojourn when they have access to pleasant local society. This depends, indeed, very much upon the ladies, of whom there is usually a fair proportion in residence, and with whom it is most desirable, at Gibraltar and everywhere else, to cultivate an amicable acquaintance to the extent of one's personal claims and social opportunities. The Spanish mainland, adjacent to this really isolated British fortress, within an easy ride of the military quarters, presents some very agreeable spots for a picnic party; and our illustration of a scene in the Cork Woods should convince all friends at home that the hardships of garrison service are not without some occasional compensation. There is also some good shooting, we are told, at a different season of the year; and a pack of fox-hounds, the celebrated "Calpe Hunt," providing suitable entertainment for our sporting countrymen. These local advantages will probably continue, whatever may become of the rather questionable trading interests of Gibraltar, under the new ordinance for the regulation of the Customs dues at that port.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brown, John, St. James's, Boston, to be Vicar of St. James's, Nottingham.
Farrer, William; Curate of Sonning, Berks.
Geare, J. Holwell; Chaplain of British Honduras.
Honey, Charles Robinson; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Earley, Berks.
Jones, Henry; Vicar of Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon.
Newton, Henry; Vicar of Wyndesbury, Bucks.
Northmore, T. W.; Vicar of Denton, Oley, Yorkshire.
Owen, J. M. Dorsett; Rector of Haberham-Eaves, Lancashire.
Proctor, George Vizard; Vicar of Shippon, Berks.
Sandbey, S.; Vicar of St. Mary Reddleton, Keighley.
Sauloz, R. Travers; to the Iron Church of St. John the Evangelist, Walton.
Smith, Spencer Compton Spencer; Vicar of Kingston, Dorset.
Stamer, Sir L. T., Bart.; Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent.—*Guardian*.

On the 24th ult. the foundation-stone of a chapel for the hamlet of Milton, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, was laid by Mrs. Hayne, wife of the Vicar.

A fine new church, which has been erected at Wentworth, near Rotherham, by Earl Fitzwilliam and other members of the family, to perpetuate the memory of their parents, at a cost of £25,000, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York.

The Bishop of St. Albans reopened the restored Church of St. Lawrence, Blackmore, Essex, last Saturday. On the same day the Bishop opened a temporary church for the new district of All Saints, Southend, Essex; the gift of the site and of the endowment having been bequeathed by the late Miss Heygate.

A chapel-of-ease, which has been built by the Marchioness of Westminster and Lord Wolverton, was opened at West Orchard, Dorset, on the 12th inst. It is in the Early English style, from designs of Mr. T. H. Wyatt. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York.

A new church which has been erected at Porton, a hamlet in the parish of Idminster, Wilts, to replace the old chapel of St. Nicholas, was consecrated last week. It is in the Decorated style, from designs of Mr. Pearson, of Harley-street, and it will accommodate 153 worshippers. It has cost about £1500. The Bishop of Salisbury preached.

The parish church of Netherhampton, in Wilts, has been rebuilt at a cost of £1900, towards which the Earl of Pembroke has contributed about £1500, and the formal reopening of the edifice took place last week, the Bishop of Salisbury attending the service. The building is in the Decorated English style of architecture of a simple type.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of St. James, in Great Cheetham-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, was laid on Monday night by Mr. S. W. Clowes, M.P. for North Leicestershire. The edifice will accommodate 600 worshippers, and is estimated to cost £7000. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Clowes, M.P., and the Bishop of Manchester.

On the 19th ult. the new church which has been erected by Sir Curtis and Lady Lampson, of Rowfant, at Cophorne, was opened by the Bishop of Chichester. The church is a handsome building in stone, with a spire commanding a very distant prospect. It is in the Early English style, and no expense has been spared by the founders. The east window, representing, among other subjects, the Evangelist and Apostle St. John, after whom the church is named, was the gift of Messrs. George and Henry Lampson.

Bishop Steere on Monday night gave an address before the members of the St. Paul's Foreign and Colonial Mission Union, at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Cathedral, on the work going on at Zanzibar and Central Africa. This mission has now schools at Zanzibar for children freed from slavery, and a settlement for freed slaves at Mayasi, 130 miles from the coast on the mainland. They were also building a memorial church and schools on the site formerly occupied by the slave market at Zanzibar, and intended to add a hospital. There was great need for men and money to carry on the work and extend it.

A return to the House of Lords has been printed of the various sources from which the income of the see of Sodor and Man is derived, and its amount, with a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man to the Secretary of State. The Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th ult. forwarded a letter to the Secretary of State as to the disposal of £500 a year, which it was proposed to withdraw from the income of the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and to apply in the augmentation of the livings within the diocese. There are seven-teen livings in the Isle of Man, twelve in the gift of the Crown and five in that of the Bishop. The Lieutenant-Governor suggested that the livings in the gift of the Bishop should benefit in equal manner with those in the gift of the Crown.

The committee of the Additional Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund has held its last meeting for the session. Mr. Cazenove, in the absence of the Earl of Devon, presided. It was reported that the fund had received during the past twelve months contributions amounting to upwards of £18,000, which had from time to time been invested in four per cent railway stock; that from these investments £10,000 stock had been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of the St. Albans Bishopric Fund, and £2000 had been made over to the Truro Bishopric Fund, to which a further transfer was about to be made. A letter was read from Mr. E. Carlyon,

local secretary to the Truro Endowment Fund, stating that, with the further help promised by the Central Fund, they were in a position to transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at once, for the benefit of that fund, the additional £500 a year guaranteed to be raised within five years from the foundation of the bishopric. It appeared that nearly £100,000 had already been locally promised towards the endowment of the new sees proposed in the Government bill. On the motion of Mr. Beresford-Hope, seconded by Canon Gregory, it was decided that the work of the fund should continue to be organised by the staff of the Additional Curates Society, to whom a cordial vote of thanks for their past services was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., M.A., late Stowell Fellow of University College, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Cotton as Counsel to Oxford University.

A meeting of the Convocation of London University was held yesterday week (Dr. F. Wood presiding) to consider the action of the Senate in adopting Mr. Russell Gurney's Permissive Act, providing for the admission of women to medical degrees. A long discussion was terminated by the passing of a resolution expressing regret that the Senate had adopted the Act without reference to or consultation with Convocation. In support of the course taken by the Senate it was stated that it was in accordance with an opinion given by the law officers of the Crown.

The graduation ceremonial of Edinburgh University was held on Wednesday in the General Assembly Hall, at the close of the summer session, in presence of a large assembly. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Groisart, English Presbyterian minister, Blackburn, and 143 students in medicine and surgery had degrees awarded to them. The closing address was delivered by Professor Sanders.

Professor Allen Thomson, president elect of the British Association, which is this year to hold its annual meeting in Plymouth, has made his last appearance as Professor of Anatomy in the University at Glasgow, when he presided at the ceremony of capping the medical students who had passed the examinations for the various degrees. The Professor entered upon his duties in 1848, so that he has now occupied the chair—which is one of the most important of its kind in the kingdom—for twenty-nine years.

The election of candidates to supply vacancies in the scholarships at Eton College during the year ending July, 1878, took place on Monday, and the following is a list of the boys elected:—White Thomson, 13 years; Hawkins, 13; Bartlett, 13; Fitton, 13; Weatherhead, 13; Wood, K. F., 14; Vincent, 14; Stewart, 13; Mead, 12; Knight Bruce, 14; Clayforth, 14; Ashworth, 13.

The following is the result of the recent junior scholarship examination at Charterhouse School:—Ten to be elected.—J. Campbell, W. H. Frere, D. N. Pollock, B. Pollock, A. M. Streetfield, A. H. Blakesley, H. Bowly, A. J. Pollock, W. Kayess, A. Amos.—L. Gordon, H. E. Wright, D. Cowie, W. B. Brown, C. H. Paynter, F. J. Barnby, A. H. Maclean, F. Cooper, W. A. Locker, H. C. Williams Wynm.

The *Builder* states that the Mercers' Company have purchased sixteen acres of land in Hammersmith, at a cost of something over £10,000, and on this site buildings will be erected for the St. Paul's School. Mr. Barnes Williams is the company's architect, and will, we suppose, build the new school. The existing school was built from the designs of the late Mr. George Smith, about the year 1823.

On Friday, being the annual prize-day of the City of London School, the prizes in the various departments were distributed by the Lord Mayor. Dr. Abbott, the Head Master, delivered a short address, which was practically a report on the state of the school, its progress, its successes, and its wants. After congratulating the committee on the general condition of the school, he enumerated the principal distinctions gained at the Universities by the pupils. These included a fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, a first-class in the Classical Tripos, two Wranglers, and at Oxford three first classes in Classical Moderations. No less than twelve open scholarships and exhibitions had been gained at the Universities, including two at Balliol College, Oxford.

Lord Salisbury yesterday week attended at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, for the purpose of distributing to the successful students the prizes at the close of the sixth session. In the course of his address to the students on the career of public usefulness which awaits them in India, he stated that there was too much reason to believe that a second period of famine is settling down on the vast district which constitutes Southern India. Colonel Chesney, the president of the institution, announced the intention of the council to create honorary fellowships.

The prizes at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army were distributed on Tuesday by Mrs. Tat, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, many members of the governing body, and a distinguished company. An exceptional interest attached to the meeting, as it was the first prize distribution since the school had been made independent of the elder branch of the institution at Bath.

Tuesday was the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval School, New-cross, to which her Majesty subscribes £100 annually. Lord Gifford, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, presided. A report of the general examination spoke highly of the attainments of the scholars. J. Slater, first in classics, mathematics, and French, was awarded the gold medal. The Naval cadetship given by the Admiralty had been won by A. H. Freeman, who lately passed first into the Britannia.

On the 26th ult. the annual prize-giving and commemoration of founders was held at King Edward's School, Bromsgrove. The honour list comprised a Ceylon Civil Service appointment, an open Scholarship at St. John's College, a Cookes Scholarship, and a proxime accessit for the Eaton Scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford, besides nine leaving certificates given by the Oxford and Cambridge Examining Board in 1876.

Thursday week was the speech and prize day at Forest School. Four candidates, two with distinction, had gained certificates since the prize-day of 1876; but the success of present candidates and the full report cannot be declared till September. The list of honours read out by the Head Master, besides five certificates gained under the Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations, included G. F. Franks, Balliol College, Oxford, Second Class, Final Classical Schools; Robert Frost and G. T. Lee, Matriculation, University of London, First Division; Arthur S. Pagden (elected to an open Scholarship at Wellington College), open Exhibition at King's College, Cambridge; E. S. Shuttleworth, Scholar of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Third Class, Final Classical School.

The recitations and prize distribution at the Islington Proprietary School took place on Thursday evening. The chair was taken by J. Pearson, Esq., Q.C. The reports of the

different examiners in classics, divinity, mathematics, French, German, natural science, drawing, and writing, were of a favourable character. The Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A., Head Master, read a long list of distinctions gained by the pupils, past and present, during the year, at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Edinburgh, at the Civil Service Examinations, and elsewhere.

The following award of foundation scholarships has been made at Highgate School:—P. R. Christie, T. G. Thorp, B. P. French, F. G. Lushington, A. H. Atkinson, B. M. Allen, A. J. Allen, P. M. Lushington.

Exhibition day at the London International College at Isleworth attracted a large number of visitors. The prizes to the successful pupils were distributed by Mr. H. Richard, M.P.

July 18 was the "breaking-up" day at Magdalen College School, Oxford. The Head Master, after some preliminary observations, read out a list of honours gained during the past twelve months, comprising three first classes, as many second classes, three college scholarships, and one exhibition (at Balliol), one an honourable mention for the University junior mathematical scholarships, and three similar distinctions in examinations for college scholarships, two of these being at Corpus. The reports of the examiners in junior classics and mathematics, and in modern languages and natural science were then read, and the distribution of prizes proceeded with. The most important of these were the Sheppard Prize (Classics), which fell to H. W. Cardew (Demy of Magdalen College); the President's Medal for Composition, which was obtained by J. Pratt, the President's Medal for Mathematics, won by E. B. Vincent (Scholar of University College); and the Daubeny Medal for Natural Science, gained by C. J. Parker.

The scholarships tenable at Brighton College for the ensuing year have been awarded to Bienemann, Tippet, Moor, Moriarty, Hughes, Richardson mi., Jackson, and Hamilton; University exhibitions to Jones, Moriarty ma., and Hill.

Thursday week was speech-day at the King's School, Canterbury. The Dean of Canterbury read out the list of distinctions obtained during the past year. The list included the names of T. Field, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, First-class in Classics, Final Schools; R. L. Otley, Pembroke College, Oxford, proxime accessit for Ireland University Scholarship; J. Dean, Open Classical Scholarship, Hertford College, Oxford; F. T. Harrison, Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B. H. Latter, Exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford; and others. The exhibitions to the University were awarded to B. H. Latter and F. N. Crowther. The King's Scholarships tenable in the school as follows:—Senior Scholars: W. G. Mosse, S. M. Mason, B. Blaxland, M. Scott. Junior Scholars (open): F. P. Hill (Manchester Grammar School), A. T. Perkins, J. J. Williamson, H. M. Harke, H. M. Villiers (Rev. A. Tabor's, Cheam). Probationers: Cobb, Kenney-Hebert, Armstrong, Gordon, Fielding, Kingsford, Jones, Ridden.

The annual distribution of prizes at Berkhamstead School, Herts, came off on Thursday week. Lord Verulam, in his opening address, contrasted the state of the school when he first became acquainted with it some forty years ago with its present flourishing condition. H. Gray (son of the Rev. H. Gray, of Hockliffe, near Leighton) was declared the winner of the annual exhibition of £60. The Head Master, after giving a list of the distinctions won by the boys, stated that in the new scheme as settled by the Charity Commission the maximum age had been extended to eighteen, and that a sum approaching £500 per annum would be given away in exhibitions and scholarships.

A very large gathering of old boys and others attended yesterday week to witness the prize-giving at the Dorset County School. Great satisfaction was expressed at the account of the numerous successes obtained during the year. These comprised an open scholarship at Cambridge, a first class at the London matriculation, and eleven passes, including five honours, in the Cambridge local examinations.

Last week the annual distribution of prizes at Clifton College was held. Lord Ducie, president of the college, presided, and, as the mouthpiece of the governing body, he offered those present their congratulations and thanks. The Rev. Dr. Percival, Head Master, read a list of honours gained by past and present members of the school, which, he said, was a sufficient indication that they had done a very good year's work. He did not remember any year in which they had had such a list of honours to produce.

The prizes to the successful scholars of the Middle Glass School Corporation, Cowper-street, City-road, were distributed yesterday week by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I. Mr. J. G. Fitch, who, at the council's request, superintended the examination of the school, having presented a very satisfactory statement of its results, the report was adopted on the motion of Mr. C. R. Freshfield, M.P., and the prizes were distributed. The Rev. W. Rogers moved a vote of thanks to the Head Master, Dr. Wormell, which was carried with enthusiasm, and the proceedings terminated with thanks to the chairman.

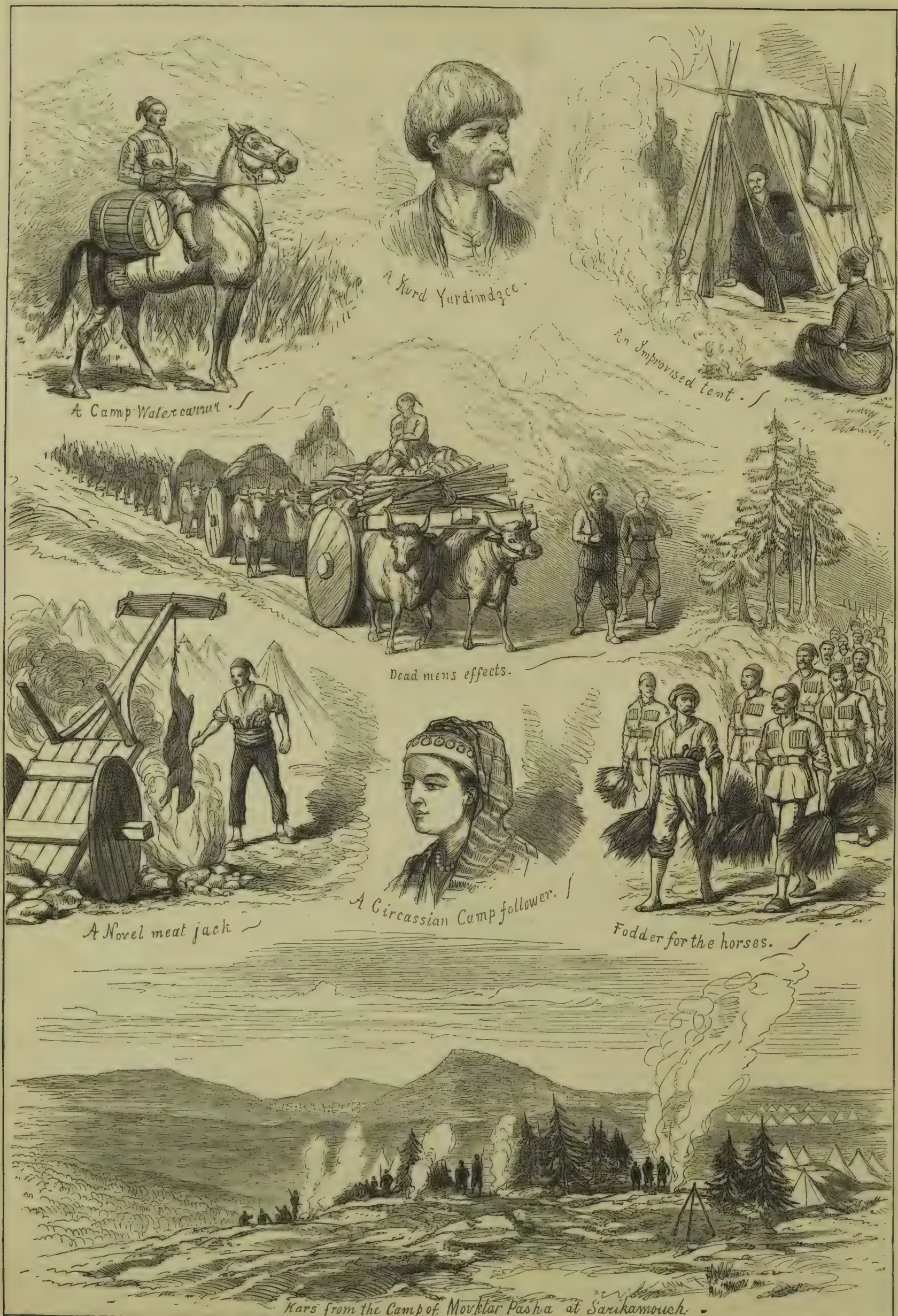
The annual distribution of prizes at Stationers' School took place on Wednesday, at Stationers' Hall, in the presence of a numerous assembly. The Master of the Stationers' Company, Mr. William Rivington, occupied the chair. The reports of the examiners show that the school is in a high condition of efficiency, and that it provides not only an excellent education of the modern type for which it was especially founded, but an adequate training for youths preparing for a professional career or for the Universities. The reports contain a very creditable list of distinctions won by the school during the last few years at Oxford, Cambridge, the London University, Lampeter College, King's College, and the College of Preceptors.

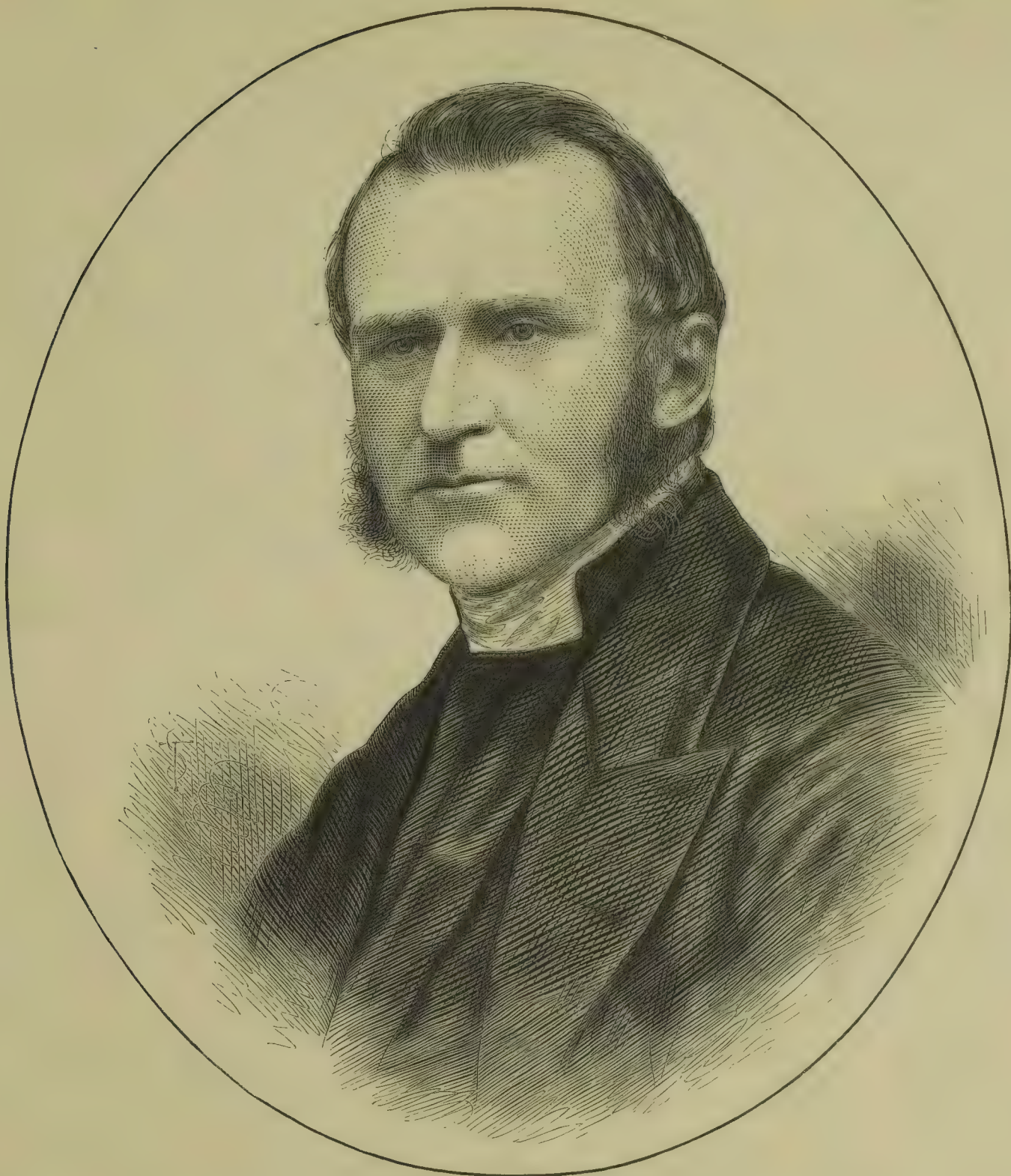
At the distribution of prizes at Chelmsford Grammar School, it was announced that the Head Master, the Rev. J. Tanner, had resigned.

Founder's Day was commemorated at Abingdon School yesterday week. The Rev. J. G. Stafford Hilliard preached the school sermon and Archdeacon Ross gave away the prizes.

The Rev. Edwin Hobson, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. John's College, Battersea, has been appointed Principal of the New College for Schoolmistresses, which is to be established under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the National Society.

Alderman W. J. R. Cotton, M.P., Chairman of the board of governors, presided at the first annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the midsummer examination of Mary Datchelor Girls' School. The charity is of ancient origin in the City, having been founded for the purpose of apprenticing boys from the lower classes to various trades and crafts. The large accumulation of funds consequent upon the increased value of property in the City, the trustees recently decided, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, to devote to the foundation of a middle-class girls' school, under the above title, at Denmark-hill, Camberwell.





THE REV. W. B. POPE, D.D., THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. William Burt Pope, D.D., has been elected President of the Wesleyan Conference at Bristol. He is one of the most distinguished modern preachers and theologians of the Methodist connection. It is doubtful if the Wesleyans have ever had in their ranks a more distinguished theological scholar. He was born in Nova Scotia in the year 1822; but, while he was yet an infant, his parents returned with him to this country and settled in the West of England. He received a classical education in a private school in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. He early showed an aptitude for the ministry and a love for theological study. He went to the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Hoxton for the training of ministers, where he was a diligent student. On leaving that

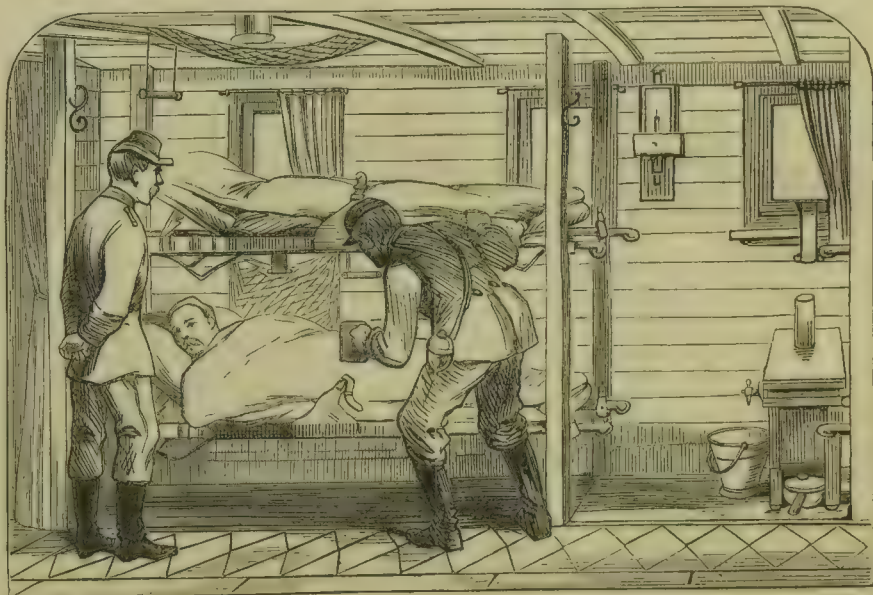
college he was appointed to a circuit in the year 1842. Since that time he has continually gained reputation, and has travelled in some of the most important circuits, including Manchester, Hull, London, and Leeds. As a preacher he is distinguished by his ability in exposition and his acuteness of reasoning. He dwells occasionally upon the most refined theological distinctions, and his sermons are always characterised by close reasoning and spirituality of tone. In the year 1867 he was appointed Divinity Professor in the Wesleyan College at Didsbury, and has continued to fill that post with great ability and assiduity. He is the author of several high-class theological works, and has been for some years the editor of the *London Quarterly Review*. Among his principal works

are "The Prayers of St. Paul," the "Person of Christ," and a "Compendium of Theology." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was recently conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. It will be his lot to preside over the last conference into which the laymen are not admitted.

The proceedings of the Conference, besides confirming this important change in its representative constitution agreeably to the resolutions passed last year, have been of considerable importance. The statistics of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection are in general satisfactory. The income of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund is £36,919, and more than one hundred home missionaries are employed, fourteen of them in connection with the Army and Navy. Sustentation funds in



BERLIN SOCIETY'S RAILWAY HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY: THE KITCHEN.



BERLIN SOCIETY'S RAILWAY HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

the several districts are applied to assist circuits in raising the salaries of their ministers. The following are the education statistics for the year:—Westminster Training College, 131 male students in training; Southlands, 105 female students in training; total number of schools, 872; boys, 66,490; girls, 50,033; infants, 59,410; evening scholars, 3239; amount of school pence, £82,385; Government grants, £76,931; subscriptions and other sources of income, £25,272; total expenditure, £187,843. Sunday school statistics:—Sunday schools, 6095; teachers and officers, 115,666; officers in society, or on trial, 91,727; average attendance, morning, 46,268, afternoon, 62,152; number of scholars, 742,419; in society or on trial, 62,360; average attendance, morning, 315,608, afternoon, 490,163; number of young persons in Bible or select classes, 67,837; libraries, 2495; volumes, 685,245; readers, 119,832; number of schools where the catechisms are used, 4527; total cost of schools, £58,913. Statistics of the Connexion Sunday School Union:—Agencies and institutes (including Ireland), 10; circuit unions, 186; connected schools, 2004. The Union requires £7000 more to put it into a condition of thorough efficiency for usefulness and extension.

Our Portrait of the new President of the Conference is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

RAILWAY HOSPITAL TRAINS FOR THE WAR.

The Berlin Central Committee of the International Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Field has caused two complete ambulance-trains, for the Russian army in the Bulgarian campaign, to be constructed at the chief carriage-factory of the Posen Railway, at Guben. Each train consists of twenty-five carriages. The first carriage is for the accommodation of two medical men or surgeons, each of whom has a comfortable couch to sleep on, a cupboard, writing-desk, lavatory, and other conveniences; the hinder part of this carriage is occupied by the surgeons' assistants. The carriages devoted to provision for the daily wants of the travelling patients contain everything that is required for an orderly household; a complete kitchen, with cooking ranges for baking, stewing, and boiling, is of course included, as may be seen in our Illustration. This kitchen-carriage is followed by its tender, which comprises a larder or pantry and cellar, and a scullery. The carriages designed for the reception of the sick and wounded are very judiciously arranged, with portable beds on each side—namely, six beds at one side and four beds at the other; the space left by the four beds at one side being fitted by a table and washing apparatus, supplied with water by pipes. The draining off foul water, and the ventilation of these carriages, are well provided for. The interior of all the carriages is lined with oil-cloth on the walls and floors, and mats are laid down. The Red Cross is painted on the exterior, with an inscription, in Russian letters, stating that they belong to the Berlin Central Society for the Sick and Wounded. The Emperor of Russia has expressed his thanks, and those of the army, for this beneficent gift in aid of suffering humanity. Both the hospital trains have been made complete, with their furniture, and have been sent to Bucharest.

MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second yearly exhibition of athletic performances by soldiers and officers of the Queen's regular forces was held last week. It took place on the Tuesday and Wednesday, in the cricket-field of the South Camp at Aldershot, instead of at Lillie-bridge, West Brompton, where it was held last year. The arrangements were made under the direction of the honorary secretary, Major Gildea, Inspector of Gymnastics for the Army, with the assistance of an efficient managing committee. The first day's proceedings began with a six-mile race, from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst to the Club-house at South Camp, Aldershot. It was won by soldiers of the 90th Regiment, who ran it in forty-seven minutes and nine seconds. Some hundred-yard races followed, both for privates and for non-commissioned officers; then races of 440 yards, 880 yards, and mile races; there was an officers' race of 880 yards. A series of gymnastic exercises followed—namely, on the vaulting horse and the parallel bars, high and wide jump, and "putting" a 16lb. shot, which are the feats shown in a few of our sketches illustrative of this meeting. The performances on the second day consisted of foot-races, 100 yards, 440 yards, and 880 yards, with consolation races of 300 yards; a "tug of war," in which ten men of one regiment contended against ten of another; several combats of bayonet against bayonet, sword against bayonet, and sword against sword (mounted), (one of which appears among our Illustrations); a variety of gymnastic feats; the exhibition of skill with the sabre, in slicing lemons, and in other nice cuts; and of skill with the lance, combined with horsemanship in "tent-pegging." The officers and others who engaged in the mounted competitions were Surgeon-Major F. P. Staples, of the Army Medical Department, Lieutenant C. F. Beresford, R.E., Captain M. R. West, R.H.A., Chief Instructor Adams (of the Gymnastic Staff), Staff-Sergeant Bryant, Sergeant-Instructors Haigh, Noaks, Meates, and several non-commissioned officers of the 1st Life Guards, 1st Dragoons, 16th and 17th Lancers. The attendance of spectators was not so large as at the meeting of last year, but the performances were generally better.

Extra Supplement.

GOODWOOD RACES.

We need say little here about the always pleasant festival of a favourite national sport, which has this week been celebrated, as in many successive years of the past half century, in the Duke of Richmond's noble park, where the West Sussex Downs are relieved by rich woodlands and delightful glades, with cedars and beeches of stateliest growth. Our chronicle of racing events will inform the reader of what has been done at Goodwood; and the presence on Tuesday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is an incident that cannot be omitted from the record of personal matters belonging to the Court and the world of Fashion. The lively scenes which are delineated in our Artist's Sketches on the race-course, and which appear in the Engravings that compose our Extra Supplement, must be quite familiar to all who have been accustomed to attend the races, as they have been witnessed year after year by many thousands of visitors. There is the journey along the road to Goodwood Park, with the toilsome pull up a rather steep ascent, which is trying to the teams of overladen vehicles; there is the vast and motley assemblage of spectators, overlooked by those of privileged gentility on the shady and grassy bank above the course; the crush and throng of an eager multitude at every point of vantage; the Grand Stand, more especially, with its occupants tightly boxed up to enjoy the sight, though under a broiling sun, and unable to wipe their faces. There is also the ordinary preparation for the great race of the day—the clearing of the course—the start—the running—the finish—the brief excitement of a contest which has been the theme of such great expectations. All this may be seen at Goodwood, and is not without interest to the observer who neither bets nor affects to know the merits of any horse in the field.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Goodwood meeting was appropriately ushered in by the hottest day of the season, and the plague of dust on the road from Drayton to the course was even more trying than usual. Still such a splendid day ought to have attracted an immense number of spectators, and we were rather surprised to find the Grand Stand and ring less full than is usual on the first day. The Prince of Wales, who is the guest of the Duke of Richmond for the week, was present; but the Princess did not leave London, as Prince Albert Victor has not yet recovered from his recent illness. The racing on the first day was scarcely up to the average; still there were one or two very interesting items. One of these was the debut of Athol Lad, an own brother to Prince Charlie, in the Ham Stakes. He is a chestnut colt, standing fully 16 hands 2 inches, and not unlike his illustrious relative. He does not, however, possess the quality of the "Prince of the T.Y.C.," and is leggy and unfurnished. Everyone says that he is a very bad roarer, and we suppose that what everyone says must be true, but never did a horse perform less like a roarer. He was beaten fully a quarter of a mile from home, yet he answered every call, coming again and again with unflinching gameness, and appeared to win from sheer stamina. Cannon has long had the reputation of being the best jockey in the world on a two-year-old, and certainly his performance on Athol Lad was a perfect masterpiece of riding. When it was found that the twenty-three numbers for the Stewards' Cup did not include that of Mousquetaire (7 st. 7 lb.), who had been favourite from the first appearance of the weights, there was a look of blank dismay among backers generally. No one, however, could fairly blame Lord Lascelles, as he had been completely forestalled in the market, and had no chance of backing his horse at anything like a fair price. In Mousquetaire's absence, Caballero (6 st. 4 lb.) was promoted to the post of favourite, but he fared nearly as badly as his predecessor, as he broke a blood-vessel, and was pulled up before he had galloped two hundred yards. At the distance, Monk (6 st. 12 lb.) looked like winning, but a few strides further on Herald (7 st.) shot by him, and secured an easy victory by two lengths, Warrior (6 st. 6 lb.) being beaten about the same distance for second place. Both the top weights, Trappist (9 st. 10 lb.) and Lollypop (9 st. 2 lb.), ran wonderfully well, and we are not sure that both could not have obtained places; but old Oxonian (7 st. 8 lb.) sadly disappointed his supporters, and Twine the Plaiden (7 st. 7 lb.) also did badly. The Richmond Stakes, a new two-year-old race, to which £500 is added, produced a capital field of sixteen, including Bishop Burton, Thoughtless (late Crucifix), Ersilia, Jannette, and Bellicent, all winners of good races. Jannette ran under great difficulties, being shut in, and changing her place no less than three times during the race, yet she won in a common canter, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing her the best youngster that has appeared in public this season. Spark was next to her, and the pair came right away from the rest of the field.

The weather was much cooler on Wednesday, and the attendance very much larger than on the previous day. Glen Arthur made a terrible example of Monk over the Craven course, and it is clear that the latter does not care to gallop more than three-quarters of a mile, and he need not be thought of again in connection with the St. Leger. Later in the day Glen Arthur summarily extinguished the

very faint Doncaster pretensions of Albert Edward. A very strong report was current in the ring that Hampton (9 st. 5 lb.) was scratched for the Goodwood Stakes, and reminiscences of Mr. Hobson's policy on former occasions did not tend to comfort his supporters, so they were greatly relieved to see his number hoisted, along with eleven others. For some time before the start Prince George (7 st.) was all the rage, and Pageant (8 st. 7 lb.) and Chypre (7 st. 10 lb.) also advanced in the quotations. A capital start was effected at the second attempt, but Peeping Tom (6 st. 12 lb.), whose jockey had no whip or spurs, resolutely declined to exert himself, and went past the Stand at a kind of rocking-horse canter, to the great amusement of all except those who had backed him. Coquetdale (6 st. 6 lb.) made the running for nearly two miles, when Prince George went to the front and forced the pace, and, having his field well beaten nearly a quarter of a mile from home, won as he liked by eight lengths. Gloucester (6 st. 6 lb.) and Rylstone (6 st. 9 lb.) were placed second and third respectively; but it was quite clear that Pageant was second best; and many people thought that Hampton, with all his weight, could have gained third place had he been ridden out. The Lavant and Findon Stakes produced capital fields, and the result of each gave the bookmakers a much-needed turn, and put a great deal of the two-year-old form of the season in a complete tangle. Dalgarno won the first mentioned, beating Strathfleet, the winner of the July Stakes, Polestar, and Red Hazard; and in the latter Thistle scored an easy victory, Attalus and the highly-tried Jupiter finishing behind her.

On Thursday the Goodwood Cup was won by Hampton; Skylark being second, and Charon third.

The two most important cricket-matches of the present week have been those between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire and Kent and Hampshire. The former ended in a draw, there not being sufficient time to finish it; Mr. W. G. Grace (84) and Greenwood (91) were the principal scorers for their respective sides. Kent beat Hampshire by six wickets, the scoring on each side being very heavy. For the winners, Lord Harris (75), Mr. Mackinnon (44), and Remnant (65) did best; and on the other side we must not omit mention of Messrs. Duncan (75) and Booth (77), whose fine batting averted what promised to be a disgraceful defeat.

In spite of very strong opposition in many quarters, we are convinced that the Thames International Regatta possesses all the elements of success; but there is no disguising the fact that the management this year might have been improved. The distribution of the money given needs careful revision, and many little improvements can be made in the arrangement of the racing. The most important event was undoubtedly the race for professional scullers, in which T. Blackburn and J. Higgins finished in the order named, and easily defeated R. W. Boyd, the champion, who was all to pieces. This race is sure to lead to one or two matches. The London R.C. took both the eights and fours; and the invincible Eyre and Hastie, of the Thames R.C., had no trouble whatever in winning the pair-oared race. The pairs for professionals was another triumph for the south, as Higgins and Thomas rowed clean away from Boyd and Lumsden. Some of the races for tradesmen were very close and exciting, and we especially noticed the Alliance R.C. eight, which rowed in a style that would have done credit to any club. A strenuous endeavour should be made to secure the attendance of some colonial and foreign crews next year, so that the regatta might be really as well as nominally international. Due notice should be given of the programme of prizes for this purpose. The Prince of Wales, who presented the amateur scullers' prize (won by C. G. White), could not be present at the regatta; but the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children viewed the racing on Saturday last from the Victoria saloon-boat, and seemed highly interested in the sport. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were on board the Maria Wood. His Lordship gave much éclat to the close of the regatta by presenting the handsome and valuable prizes (mostly from the establishments of Messrs. Mappin and Webb, and Messrs. Hukin and Heath, Birmingham) on Monday at the Mansion House; and Captain Pelly, R.N., the chairman, stated that whereas the prizes amounted last November to over £800, more than £1000 had this year been distributed.

Mr. Horace Davenport proved that he maintains his rare powers as a strong and swift swimmer by winning the half-mile race at the Moulsey meeting of the London Athletic Club last Saturday, beating Mr. C. L. O'Malley; and by being again victorious in the mile race for the captaincy of the Ilex Club on Monday at Mortlake.

Professor Beckwith's skilful young son Willie easily won a mile swimming-race at Putney last Saturday against Moody, the champion of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Doggett's coat and badge were won on Wednesday evening by John Tarryer, of Rotherhithe, ten lengths separating him from the second, Charles Collins, of Wapping Dock.

The Grand Chapter of Freemasons on Wednesday night voted 100 guineas towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire at St. John, New Brunswick.

There was a grand field-day yesterday week at Chatham, and the long-expected siege operations were carried out in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and a brilliant staff.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Some correspondence between the trustees of the British Museum and the Treasury, in reference to the salaries to be paid to officers of the British Museum, has been issued. It concludes with the following letter from the Treasury to the trustees of the Museum:—

Treasury Chambers, July 26, 1877.
My Lords and Gentlemen.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Mr. Winter Jones's letter of the 23rd instant, and they are happy to find in it a settlement which they can agree with the trustees of the British Museum in accepting. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained to the Duke of Somerset and to Mr. Lowe that my Lords think it more important to come to a practical agreement with the trustees than to argue further in support of a scheme founded on the principles, which they still think sound, of the report of the Playfair Commission, after it has become clear that the trustees, who are primarily responsible for the good government of the museum, are unwilling to adopt such a settlement. As regards the numbers of the two new classes, all those assistants who on March 31 last were receiving more than £250 per annum will be included in the new first class, such of them as now rise by £20 to £400 retaining that increment in their progress to £450; the rest of them will rise by £15 to the new maximum. Such of the lower section of the senior assistants as, on March 31 last, were receiving less than £250 per annum, and all the present junior assistants, will be included in the new second class; but that part of the class which consists of present senior assistants will continue to rise by £15 to £350, until such time as they may be selected (by merit, not seniority) for promotion into the new first class, which they will thereupon enter at their then salary, £350, or whatever less sum they may have reached. This, of course, is a privilege personal only to themselves. The rest of the new second class (now junior assistants) will have the advantage of rising to a maximum of £240 instead of £180, and such of them as are receiving less than £120 will be advanced to that minimum as from April 1 last. My Lords are not aware how many assistants will, upon these terms, fall at once in the new first class, but all reason for maintaining it at a top-heavy number will be removed, because no one will have suffered in his chances of promotion, as long as it exceeds sixteen, the present number of the upper section of senior assistants. My Lords are of opinion that, after composing the new first class in the above manner, no fresh appointments should be made to it as long as its members exceed thirty-eight, which latter number equals that of the present sixteen senior assistants of the upper section, plus half the number of senior assistants of the lower section, and also bears a very liberal proportion to the total number, eighty-nine, giving for the lower class only fifty-one, which is hardly large enough to exclude promotion by seniority, unless considerable resort be had to appointments to the first class from the outside, a proceeding that (my Lords agree) cannot be entirely excluded, but should (they think) be looked forward to only as an exception. My Lords consider that thirty and fifty-nine are sounder, as they are more usual, proportions for the first and second classes of such a body. These proportions may gradually be reached without any inconvenient stoppage of promotion. My Lords have assumed throughout this letter that the scheme takes effect from April 1 last inclusive. The trustees will, no doubt, direct their attention to that part (already noticed in the present correspondence) of the report of the Playfair Commission, wherein it is suggested that if printing instead of transcribing were more freely resorted to a considerable saving of expense might be effected. The trustees do not appear to think that it would be possible to adopt the other part of the suggestion in the same report—viz., that if a staff corresponding to the lower division of the general civil service were introduced into certain divisions of the museum, a still further economy might be secured.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

A deputation, representing over sixty municipal corporations and headed by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., waited on the trustees of the British Museum on Saturday in order to urge upon them the desirability of the collections contained in that and other national institutions being, as far as possible, rendered available for the benefit of museums under the charge of provincial corporations. In replying to the deputation, the Duke of Somerset pointed out that, in order to enable the trustees to lend any of the objects in the various collections of the museum, special legislation would be necessary. He promised, however, after inquiring particularly as to the class of objects which the deputation desired to have circulated, that the matter, which he considered a very important one, should receive the careful consideration of the trustees.

The School Board for London, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—disposed of a variety of business, and adjourned over the recess till Sept. 26.—Sir Charles Reed presided on Thursday week evening over the public opening of a new school in the Belleville-road, New Wandsworth, with accommodation for 816 children, at a cost of £13 5s. 1d. per head. On Monday last Sir Charles Reed presided at the opening of another new school in the Stockwell-road. This building is designed for the accommodation of 830 children; and there are large playgrounds. Sir Charles Reed said that the Board had provided for 150,000 children who wanted school accommodation, and yet the cry was for more schools. The Board has also now 7000 "Arab" children under training who would be otherwise on the streets or in prisons. On Wednesday evening a school capable of accommodating nearly 600 children was opened by Sir Charles Reed, in the Coal-yard, off Drury-lane, in the centre of one of the poorest and most densely peopled districts in the metropolis. The chairman, having alluded to the difficulty the board had found in procuring the site, added that it was one of the most expensive yet acquired by the board. There was one in the best part of Battersea, on the edge of Clapham-common, for which £1661 was given for 23,780 square feet; another, in Stockwell-road, £4811 for 33,240 feet; while in the poorest and lowest part of Drury-lane, a small area of 10,000 square feet for a school of 568 children cost the ratepayers £10,538. Sir Charles said that he had now opened the 159th school, giving accommodation for 157,000 children, and after the recess others would be ready; and as all were full, and the voluntary schools were stronger than they ever were, all this was a net gain to the cause of popular education.

A special meeting of the committee of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held on Wednesday at the hall of

the Stationers' Company, for the distribution of the rewards voted by the society in cases of saving life during the past year. Mr. J. W. Butterworth presided. Pursuant to rule 4 of the society, the secretary presented the annual report of its transactions. The report showed a steady progress in the work of the institution, and that there are now fifty suburban and provincial districts at which the committee have successfully carried out the means of rescuing life at fires. Adverting to the subject of rewards, the number is under that of last year. Foremost among the cases of energy and courage displayed in the saving of life is that of the late fireman George Lee, to whose heroic and devoted exertions at the fire in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, the committee bore especial testimony, and presented a memorial to his sister as a tribute of commiseration and of respect to the memory of a brave man, who, after many days of suffering, perished by his devotion to duty. Rewards for valuable services at fires were also given to William Rhymes, John Curtis, George Hodge, John Chapman, and Charles William Ward. Referring to the resolution of the subscribers, passed at their meeting held last year, to forward an escape to the Exposition Internationale d'Hygiène et de Sauvetage, at Brussels, one of the committee, who was delegated to attend the congress held at the close of the exhibition, had the honour to receive, on behalf of the society, a medal in vermeil and testimonial for the escape, being the highest award for machinery for saving life from fire, of which several appliances were exhibited by other European countries, and in recognition of the valuable and cosmopolitan nature of an exhibition, initiated and so well managed by the city of Brussels, the committee deemed it expedient that the escape should be presented to that city.

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and other solid colours,
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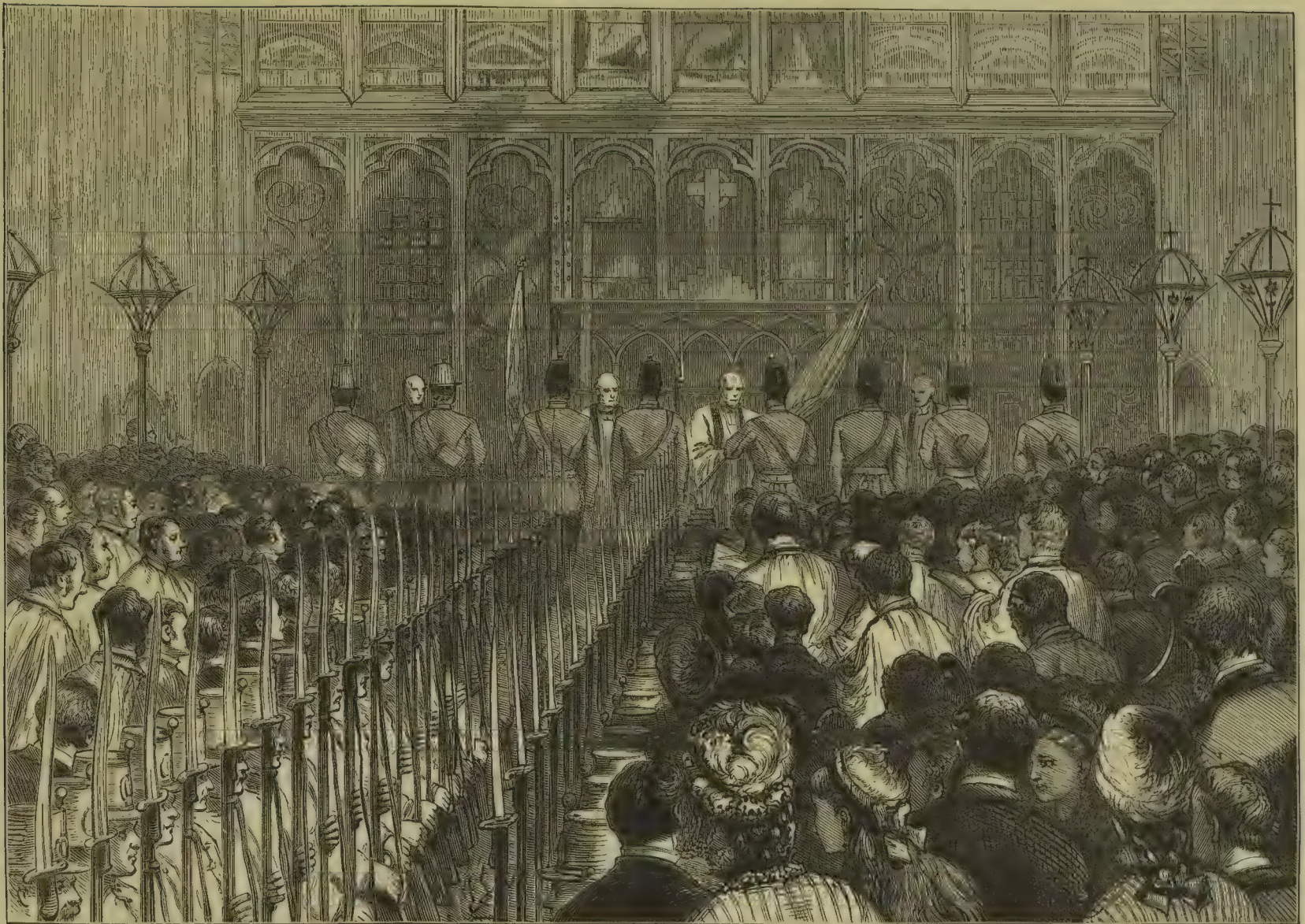
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DEPOSITING THE OLD COLOURS OF THE 14TH REGIMENT IN THE CHAPEL OF ETON COLLEGE.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CIRCASSIANS AT ERZEROU.



BRINGING UP THE WOUNDED FROM OLTİ.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS IN ASIA MINOR.



THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN POSITIONS AT THE BATTLE OF SEVIN.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artist in the Dobrukscha with General Zimmermann's division of the Russian forces (the 14th Army Corps), which crossed the Danube at Braila and Galatz on June 20, has sent us many sketches from Matchin, Hirsova, Tchernavoda, Medjidieh, and Kustendje, which places have been successively occupied by the Russians without any serious resistance, except at Matchin on the first day. It is needless to explain to our readers that the population of this district is greatly mixed, and consists of five or six different races or nationalities, differing entirely from the inhabitants of other parts of Bulgaria. The Dobrukscha, especially the Delta of the Lower Danube, and the peninsula formed by its northward bend from Tchernavoda with the Black Sea coast, has been for ages past a land of refuge to which the fugitive remnants of broken and dispersed nations have betaken themselves for safety either from the Muscovite or the Ottoman Empire. This district is said to contain about eighty villages of distinct and separate nationalities—Turks, Circassians, Tartars, Bulgars, Armenians, Greeks, Slavs, and "Old Russians;" the last named being a race of Protestant emigrants from Russia, who fled to the south and passed the Danube from Bessarabia, nearly a century ago, to escape from religious persecution. A considerable number of these "Old Russians" inhabit the Christian quarter of the town both at Matchin and at Hirsova. It seems to have been these people, not the Bulgarians, properly so called, who met General Zimmermann with joyful and grateful demonstrations of welcome, upon the retirement of the Turkish forces. The sketch taken by our Special Artist at Varosh, the Christian quarter of Hirsova, which was reproduced in one of our Engravings last week, represented the General making an indignant speech, in Russian, to the deputation of Christian inhabitants who brought him their complimentary offering of "bread and salt." He refused to accept it, and scolded them roundly for the wanton destruction and pillage of Turkish houses. The reader may perhaps have observed that the dress of some of the leading figures shown in that illustration was not the ordinary costume of Bulgarian peasantry. We find, in a letter of the *Daily News*' Special Correspondent, dated Medjidieh, July 13, the following narrative of that scene, to which we have particularly referred:—

"The town of Hirsova is divided into two villages—one lying on each side of a rocky height which rises out of the Danube—and bears the ruins of an old fortification constructed in the Middle Ages, besides the new earthwork just built by the Russians to command the Danube in the direction of Tchernavoda. The lower village is inhabited by Christians alone, and is called Varosh; the upper one was the Turkish section, and is much the larger and better situated quarter. A visit to the latter village disclosed a scene of utter ruin and desolation, such as even the wild rumours about the devastation of the country had not prepared us for. In all the town, which had sheltered perhaps eight thousand inhabitants, not a single house is left untouched—every one is hacked and hewn in a most wanton manner. There is not so much as a table-leg or a chair-bottom in the whole town; not a single pane of glass, not an iron rod to the windows, not one whole door. Everything is cut and knocked to pieces, and made completely unserviceable. The little mosque is defiled, the symbols torn and scattered about the floor, the lamps broken; and in the little graveyard, now a tangle of shoulder-high thistles and brambles, some of the ornamented headstones have been broken, and many graves opened. Immediately on our arrival General Zimmermann made careful inquiry to discover the perpetrator of this mischief, and soon learned the entire truth of the story, which is that, while the Turks had possession, not the slightest damage was done, but after the troops departed the Christian population turned out *en masse*, and spent days in wildly cutting and hacking everything in the town. Of course, under the circumstances, it is next to impossible to discover the leaders of the outrages; but, if found, they will be roughly dealt with. Thinking to appease somewhat the wrath of the General, a deputation of natives marched to his quarters bearing the symbols of hospitality, bread and salt, and offered them to him. Here was the wished-for opportunity to ventilate his opinions on the actions of the natives, and the General lost no time in giving the deputation as hearty a dressing down as I ever heard, first in Russian and then in German; and the procession, headed by the priests, went away with rather a shamefaced expression, bearing the tokens with them. Immediately after came a delegation from a little Russian village on a similar errand, and, as no complaint had been made against these, their offering was received.

Besides the sketches recently taken at the actual seat of war, both in the Danubian Provinces and in Armenia, by several of our Special Artists following the Russian and Turkish Armies, we present to our readers this week a Special Map, drawn by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, of the Balkans and the country to the south of that mountain range, with the valley of the Maritza, between Philippopolis and Adrianople. Great care has been taken to show the various passes leading across the Balkans. Irrespective of footpaths hardly known to any but the Balkarij, and certainly not available for the transport of artillery, these passes, so far as the country is included within the limits of our Map, are as follow:—

1. Rabanitz Pass. Elevation of the summit, 5733 ft. It connects the valley of the Upper or Beli Vid (the White Vid) with Rahmanli (Lamunare), a village in the valley of the Giopsu (Srema), and is practicable for wheeled carriages.
2. Troyan Pass, 4700 ft., connects Troyan, a busy Bulgarian town of 1700 inhabitants, with Teke, in the Giopsu Valley, and appears to be a mere mule-track.
3. Karlovo Pass, a mule-track, connects Troyan with Karlovo, a busy manufacturing place of 9000 inhabitants, mostly inhabited by Bulgarians.
4. Rosalita Pass, 6333 ft., is one of the highest of the Balkans, and the mountains near it attain an altitude of 7640 ft. It is, nevertheless, practicable for wheeled traffic. It connects Troyan with Kalofer, a busy manufacturing town, occupying an important strategical position on the watershed separating the valley of the Tunja from that of the Giopsu.
5. Shipka Pass, 4320 ft., the easiest pass of this portion of the Balkans, is held firmly by the Russians. A good road across it was begun by order of Midhat Pasha, but has never been completed. It connects Timova and Gabrova in the north with Kazanlik in the south. Standing upon its summit, we look down upon the smiling vale of the Tunja, famous for its rose-gardens, and dotted over with numerous villages embowered in groves of walnut-trees. Kazanlik has a population of 21,000 inhabitants, of whom about 12,500 are Bulgarians, and 7500 Turks. Shipka, a large Bulgarian village of 800 houses to the north of it, boasts of two churches and a fine school-house.
6. Tipuriska-Polyana Pass, 4230 ft., only about nine miles to the east of the Shipka, connects Travná, the Nuremberg of Bulgaria, famous for its wood carvings and pictures, with Maglish, in the Tunja valley. When Kanitz visited Maglish, the Bulgarians and Turks there were on excellent terms.
7. Hainkoi Pass, 4000 ft., connects the Kalofer Dere to the south of Timova, with the village of Hainkoi on the Tunja,

and was taken by the detached cavalry force commanded by General Gourko.

8. Tvarditza, or Ferejish Derbend, 3520 ft., is one of the easiest passes of the Balkans, but the carriage road across it, like so many other works undertaken by the Turks, has never been completed. It connects Elena, in the north, with the lower Tunja valley.

9. Zupanchi Mesari Balkan, though only 3600 ft. in height, does not appear to be practicable for carriages throughout.

10. Demirkapu, or the Iron Gate, 3993 ft., joins the Slivno road connecting Elena with Kotel (Kazan) with Slivno, more correctly called Sliven, the Islamic of the Turks. This is an important town of 21,000 inhabitants, of whom two thirds are Bulgarians.

The passes further to the west oppose but few obstacles to the movement of troops, though they undoubtedly present strong positions for defence.

Adrianople, the object at present of the Russian movements, is a city of 60,000 or 62,000 inhabitants, of whom about 20,000 are Turks, 15,000 Greeks, and as many Bulgarians. The positions held by the Turks, under Suleiman Pasha, are in advance of this town, and extend along the Sarli valley to Yamboli. Raouf Pasha, in command of the right wing, occupies Yeni Zara (Zaghra Jedid); the Turkish centre is stationed at Karabunar, and the Turkish left at Timova, a village near the junction of the Philippopolis line. The Russians hold Kazanlik and Eski Zara (Zaghra Atik, 2400 inhabitants). Following the valley of the Maritza upwards, we reach Philippopolis (Philippople), a town of 28,000 inhabitants. Nearly the whole of the fertile region to the south of the Balkans, now the theatre of war, is in the occupation of Bulgarians, and even in the towns, Adrianople and Philippopolis alone excepted, they constitute a majority.

As regards the spelling of the names, Mr. Ravenstein has transcribed the nomenclature of the Russian and German maps used by him agreeably to the English mode of pronunciation, with this exception, that the vowels are to be sounded always as in Italian, or as in the English words "ravine," "there," "go," and "flute." The gutturals are expressed by "kh" or "gh." This is the system now generally adopted.

Our Special Artists with the army of Mouktar Pasha in Asia have not been unemployed. The important battle fought at Zewin, or Sevin, halfway on the road from Erzeroum to Kars, where the Russians suffered their first defeat, has been more than once mentioned in this Journal. One of the sketches now engraved shows the Turkish and Russian positions before that engagement among the hills of the Soghanly Dag; in another illustration we see the Turkish irregular cavalry dashing off in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The head-quarters of the Circassians in the town of Erzeroum, and the arrival of a convoy of wounded Turkish soldiers from Olti, are subjects of two of these sketches. A variety of minor incidents of Turkish camp life are delineated in the smaller engravings on another page.

The later news of the progress of the war, with the startling events of the present week, must have a separate notice.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS AT ETON COLLEGE.

On Saturday afternoon the interesting ceremony was performed of "laying up" the old colours of the second battalion 14th Buckinghamshire (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, in Eton College Chapel. About three months ago, the regiment being then stationed at Belfast, new colours were presented to the battalion, the ceremony being performed by Lady Templetown. The old colours have been presented to the care of Eton College, and were brought from Ireland by Captain Harrington and Captain Earle, with Colour-Sergeants Bullas and Wylie. The ceremony was performed at three o'clock, a special office being prepared for the occasion. There was a large attendance in the chapel, and the boys were in their places. The Eton College Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain Warre, formed a guard of honour, and lined the aisle of the chapel. The Rev. Dr. Goodford (Provost of Eton), the Rev. Dr. Hornby (Head Master), the Rev. F. B. Durnford (Lower Master), the Rev. R. Errington (conduct), and the Rev. W. A. Carter having taken their position at the altar, a hymn, "Lord of all power and might," was sung, the colours being borne up the aisle by Captains Harrington and Earle, guarded by Colour-Sergeants Bullas and Wylie. On the hymn being concluded the colours were handed separately to the Provost, who received them and laid them reverently upon the altar, the volunteers presenting arms. A prayer followed, and the Provost having pronounced the benediction, the ceremony concluded.

The *Derby Mercury* mentions a report that the Midland Railway Company intend to introduce a dining-room saloon-carriage into some of their trains. In this carriage hot dinners may be cooked and served just as in an hotel or restaurant.

The fortieth annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was opened at York on Tuesday. As compared with last year there was a decrease in the entries of cattle, sheep, and pigs, but an increase in those of horses. It was resolved to hold the exhibition next year at Northallerton.

A notice from the Post Office states that a single post-card, or any number of post-cards—whether "stout" or "thin"—may be purchased by the public. The prices respectively will be according to the following scale—viz., Stout cards: one, 3d.; two, 1½d.; three, 2d.; four, 2½d.; five, 3d.; six, 4d. Thin cards: one, 2d.; two, 1½d.; three, 1½d.; four, 2½d.; five, 3d.; six, 3½d.

A return has been issued of the expenditure in the Tichborne prosecution. The total costs, charges, and expenses of the prosecution amounted to £60,074 12s. 4d.; of which £23,676 17s. went in counsels' fees, £18,711 6s. 1d. to witnesses, agents, &c., £10,268 5s. 11d. to law stationers and for printing, £6337 10s. 4d. for shorthand-writers' notes, and £3780 to the jury.

Mr. Hugh James Rollo, W.S., has been presented with a handsome cup and a purse of 200 sovereigns, in testimony of the appreciation by the Episcopal Church in Scotland of the large amount of work undertaken by him in its behalf for twenty-nine years, in the capacity of secretary of the Church Society and otherwise.

An Act has received the Royal assent relating to the examination of solicitors, in which statute there is an important section as to solicitors acting in ecclesiastical courts. Hitherto only proctors could practise, but now, on the operation of the Act, "Any solicitor may practise in all courts and before all persons having or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical in England, and shall be deemed to be duly qualified to practise, and may practise, in all matters relating to applications to obtain notarial faculties, and generally shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and may fulfil all the functions and duties, which appertain or belong to the office or profession of a proctor, whether in the provincial, diocesan, or other jurisdiction in England."

THE NEW ARMY WARRANT.

The War Office has issued a memorandum explanatory of the provisions of the proposed army warrant, "which will comprise the whole system of appointment, promotion and retirement of officers in the combatant ranks of the Army," and cancel all existing warrants on the subject. This new warrant professes to go beyond those portions which the Royal Commission of 1874 on Army Promotion had under consideration, and this opportunity, it is added, will be taken to amend certain minor matters which call for attention. The memorandum, having recapitulated the system hitherto regulating promotion and retirement, and the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1874, states that in the forthcoming warrant the general principles laid down in the proposals of that Commission will be, with certain exceptions, adopted. The following are the main points on which its proposals will be modified:—

With reference to the voluntary retirement offered to captains and subalterns, there has been substituted a fixed gratuity or retirement after fifteen years' and another after eighteen years' service, without any increase to these gratuities in the intermediate years. As an absolute line of retirement for captains after twenty years' service might act with hardship in the case of officers who have not obtained early promotion to that rank, two conditions will be required for compulsory retirement—that the officer shall have not less than twenty years' service, and that he shall have been a captain for not less than seven years; the bar to promotion after twenty years' service will not be removed, so that the captain will have the inducement to accept the retirement allowance of £200 a year. To ensure that major-generals shall attain the rank at an early age, compulsory retirement for future colonels at the age of fifty-five will be added; and to provide for the additional number of retired general officers, the retired list will be increased to 275 effective general officers for the Guards and Line, to be gradually reduced to 200.

The memorandum enumerates the retirements and pensions which will be open to the several ranks of officers, besides their reserved rights of sale, and adds that the retirements will be open to all post purchase officers—that is, to all officers who have entered, or may enter, a rank since the abolition of purchase. As voluntary retirements they will also be open to officers who are serving under Indian pension regulations; but the latter will be exempted (for the present) from all compulsory retirements, except that at the age of seventy. To all officers now in the Army the limited retired full-pay list after thirty years' service, and the retired half-pay after twenty-five years' service, will remain available. Purchase officers have all the pensions mentioned open to them; and, in addition, special pensions. The captain and major, instead of retiring from the Army, may pass to the half-pay of the next higher rank, and may surrender the half-pay within six months for £3200 and £4500 respectively; or, later, for reduced sums according to age.

The system of retirement for the future is thus stated:—A subaltern must pass for captain within six years of first permanent commission, or quit the service. He may after fifteen years' service, and must after twenty, retire. A captain may retire after fifteen years' service, and must retire on fulfilling the double condition of twenty years' service in all and seven years as captain. A major may retire after fifteen years' service, and must retire when he shall have completed twenty-seven years' service in all, with seven years as major. A lieutenant-colonel may retire after fifteen years' service, and must retire after five years' service as lieutenant-colonel. A brevet colonel may retire after removal from his regiment under the "five years' rule" on £420 a year for the cavalry or infantry, and on £450 a year in the artillery or engineers. A brevet colonel or general officer of artillery or engineers may retire after forty years' service on £600 a year. It is proposed to rearrange the ranks of the Royal Engineers in the manner suggested by the Royal Commission, and at the same time to add one colonel commandant to equalise their proportion of that rank with the proportion obtaining in the artillery.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards and other payments amounting to £2700 were made on the 266 life-boat establishments of the institution. Several rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Various contributions have recently been received by the institution, including £550 from X.Y.Z., to defray the cost of a life-boat and equipment for the Scotch coast; it being given by "thankful parents in memory of the life of a child wonderfully preserved;" £100 from the Ancient Order of Foresters, being their yearly contribution towards the support of their two life-boats stationed respectively at Tynemouth and West Hartlepool, and named the Forester and Foresters' Pride; £37 10s., surplus money arising from the Oxford and Cambridge Ball at Willis's Rooms on June 26; £11, proceeds of a small bazaar held by Miss Lucas, of Tooting; and £10 17s. 4d., collection made in the camp of the 3rd Administrative Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, after Divine service on Sunday, July 8, per Colonel Dugdale. The late P. E. Coates, Esq., of Stanton Court, Somerset, has left the institution a legacy of £500.

Reports were read from the three inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, reporting that the Customs duty on cotton goods imported into the French colony of Senegal has been raised to 15 per cent.

The following appointments by her Majesty have been gazetted:—Mr. James Tucker to be Receiver-General and Mr. Randal Eden Webster to be Colonial Secretary for the Bermudas or Somers Islands; Mr. Henry Fowler to be Colonial Secretary for the British Honduras; and Major Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, R.M., to be Receiver-General for British Guiana.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Alexandria gives an account of the wreck of the British steamer Cashmere near Cape Guardafui, the easternmost point of Africa, at the spot where the Meikong was lost only a fortnight before. The Cashmere was on her way from Zanzibar to Aden. All went well until July 5, when she ran into Sandy Bay, and it was at once seen that she must become a complete wreck. Several lives were lost in reaching the shore, but eighty-nine were saved. The shipwrecked crew and passengers underwent many hardships, and five days and five nights passed before assistance came to them. The steamer Queen Margaret then appeared, and took them from the small port they had succeeded in reaching, about thirty miles to the westward of Guardafui, and conveyed them to Aden. It is stated that the British Consul at Cairo has called the attention of the Khedive to the necessity of establishing a lighthouse at Cape Guardafui.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Of all men of letters the popular novelist seems to me to be the worst treated by posterity. Lamentably soon after they have passed away writers of fiction who in their day have been tremendous favourites seem to be entirely forgotten; nay, they may esteem themselves fortunate if even before their deaths they have not fallen into "the portion of weeds and outworn faces." Of course I am not referring to authors who are novelists, and something else—that is to say, writers of original and commanding genius—that is to say, poets. A Fielding, a Scott, a Dickens, a Thackeray can be in no peril of the grim verdict, "Found drowned in the river Lethe." But recall some of the most popular novelists whom you, my middle-aged friend, used to admire so fervently in the days when you were "young and curly." I won't take you so far back as "Anne of Swansea," or Miss Porter; but what, I may ask, has become of the renown of Lady Morgan, of Mrs. Gore, of Banim, of John Galt, and especially of Mrs. Frances Trollope. You may say that the celebrity of the last-named lady has been eclipsed by that of her justly-popular son Anthony; still, to my mind, had "Orley Farm" or "Barchester Towers" even never been written, we should not care much nowadays for "The Widow Barnaby," for "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw" (an anti-slavery romance, nearly as powerful as "Uncle Tom"), or for "Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy." Forty years ago fashionable society used to go crazy over those performances.

Yes; and likewise, about two-score years since, there was a wonderfully popular novelist, named Samuel Warren. This talented gentleman died last Sunday, in his seventieth year. He was a Q.C., a D.C.L., a Master in Lunacy (salary £2000), ex-M.P. for Midhurst, ex-Recorder of Hull, and a copious writer on forensic education and on the Law of Courts Martial—all eminent claims to remembrance, but secondary (so lovers of letters may think) to the fact that Mr. Samuel Warren was the author of "The Diary of a Late Physician" and of the romance of "Ten Thousand a Year." To this once idol of the circulating libraries the daily newspapers of 1877 have accorded, one five, one ten, one twelve, and one as many as eighteen lines of necrological notice. They would give as many to a defunct dancing-master.

One reason for the decay of the popularity of "Ten Thousand a Year" may be due to the circumstance that the romance abounded with political portraits drawn from the life (not always in the best taste), and which nowadays might require, as Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" did, a key for their identification. At the same time Mr. Warren contrived to create in Tittlebat Titmouse and in Mr. Oily Gammon, of the firm of Quirk, Gammon, and Snap, two distinctly original characters which, I will not say Henry Fielding, but Tobias Smollett might have been proud to have invented. "Ten Thousand a Year" was dramatised at the Adelphi, and had a great run; that admirable comedian, the late Mr. Edward Wright, playing Tittlebat Titmouse.

Mem: It was Master Warren who, in his judicial capacity, presided over the commission *De Lunaticis* held on the unfortunate Mr. Wyndham. The foreman of the jury who decided that Mr. Wyndham was sane and able to take care of his property was the late Sir Charles Taylor, Bart. Then, in the course of a year or two poor Mr. Wyndham spent about £140,000 and died.

Somebody has been good enough to send me the first number of a new magazine called the "Journal of Forestry." The periodical has nothing to do with the "Ancient Order of Foresters" (whose health and that of all their wives and families, and may they live long, I drink), but it tells you all about sylvan economics and transplantation and spruce timber, and "remarkable Silver Firs," and the Eucalyptus globulus of Jamaica, and so forth. I happen to have a passion for the study of trees. I cherish my "tall" copy of J. D. Harding's "Park and the Forest;" Evelyn's "Sylva" and Bacon's "Sylva Sylvarum" are to me precious tomes; I have tried to copy the graceful woodcuts in the Misses Kirby's "Chapters on Trees;" the rarest item in my cabinet of "curios" is a bit of the bark of the "Arbol de la Noche Triste," the tree against which Herman Cortes leaned during that fatal night when Montezuma's Aztecs made their last attempt to recapture the city of Mexico; and I lately made a most felicitous book-stall acquisition in the shape of a book called "The Planter's Guide," by the late Sir Henry Steuart, Bart., and illustrated by some of the most beautiful etchings by W. Turner—(who was "W. Turner?")—that I have ever seen. Thus, fully prepared to hail a new addition to the literature of arboriculture, I confess that I have read the "Journal of Forestry" with feelings akin to irritation. There is not a single illustration in the number; and a work about trees without woodcuts is as unsatisfactory as a bill of fare without an accompanying dinner.

An indignant gentleman writes to the *Times* to complain that the authorities of Greenwich Hospital have ordered all the chairs and forms to be removed from the Painted Hall, and that country cousins who come to see the pictures, Sir Francis Drake's astrolabe and Lord Nelson's coat and waistcoat, are compelled, when they are fatigued, to sit on the steps of the hall or on the floor. Why not? To sit on the floor, in the shade, in this tropical weather, is less an infliction than a sweet boon; and so far as I am concerned I should sit down on half a dozen doorsteps every time I went out for a walk were I not afraid, first, of the street boys, and next of the metropolitan police. There is a great deal more of the world to be seen from the pavement than *ex cathedra*. On the other hand, in these days of "Princess Robes," ladies who are fain to adopt a doorstep for a sofa might experience some difficulty in getting up again; so that I hope the authorities at Greenwich Hospital may see their way to letting the country cousins have their chairs and couches without let or hindrance.

Mem: A dear friend of mine, who has just come home from a journey round the world, and especially in the interior of Japan, tells me that in that queer country most of the business of life is transacted sitting on a bamboo mat on the floor. That is the reason, perhaps, why the legs of the lacquer table he gave me are only three inches long. The Mexican ladies sit habitually on the floor; and very graceful they look, wrapped in their *ribosos*, and with their black silk dresses surging in shiny billows around them. In this sedent position, on the marble pavement of the Sagrario in the Great Cathedral of Mexico city, I remember seeing at least a thousand ladies on the Thursday in Holy Week in 1862. Thus they sat from seven p.m. till midnight: right through the "Stabat Mater" and right through the "Tenebræ."

Pass through Lincoln's-inn-fields any afternoon just now between four and five, and you shall see a sight than which a prettier and a more comfortable one these eyes, at least, have not for a long time gazed upon. At the time I have named the little children are admitted into Lincoln's-inn Garden—not the "Fields" proper, but the green pleasure adjoining the Hall of the Honourable Society. The beadle—a cosy man with

a "family" air about him—smiled on me cheerily as I watched the small infantry of Holborn and Great Queen-street, of Clare-market and Drury-lane, trooping in their hundreds—I had almost said in their thousands—into the grassy Eden where they are privileged to romp and play. Poor little puny limbs, and pale, careworn faces! Poor little patched and tattered frocks and pinafores! I don't know how long these Arcadian gambols have been going on; but I am sure the public have reason to be heartily grateful to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn for granting this boon to the children of the poor. But when will the "Fields" themselves be opened to the public, or at least to the children? And who are the Trustees or the Commissioners empowered to unlock the gates of that which should be a vast pleasure-garden?

It is a shame and a scandal that there are not more playgrounds for children in London. At least three hundred times a year, the hansom cab which conveys me eastward or westward takes me, as a "short cut," through Seven Dials and Newport-market; and I rarely make that journey without my heart sickening at the sight of the tiny urchins sprawling close to the very wheels of my vehicle and under the very hoofs of the horse. The vast majority of hansom cabmen are, I am glad from long experience to know and to maintain, very decent, sober, civil fellows, who drive with wondrous skill and care; but how the most cautious of cabmen escapes about once a week an indictment for manslaughter for driving over a child in Seven Dials or Great St. Andrew-street is to me a marvel.

There is a well-known line of Lord Byron which manifestly requires to be re-written. "Cold obstruction's apathy" is, as a figure of speech, clearly "played out." "Cold obstruction" in the House of Commons sitting throughout a whole night and the next day with the thermometer at 84 in the shade! For "Cold obstruction's apathy" I would respectfully beg leave, with the permission of Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell, to substitute "Fierce Obstruction's Frenzy."

The oldest politician in Europe, and the last person who, in this country, has had the unenviable distinction to be sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and the luck to escape the infliction of that terrible doom, has just died at Stapleton, near Bristol. He was nearly ninety-six years of age, and his name was John Frost. Conspicuous as a leader in the Chartist riots at Newport, in Wales, in 1839, John Frost, with Zephaniah Williams and W. Lloyd Jones, was tried for high treason and sentenced to death. The sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life, and ultimately the three convicts received a free pardon. Old Mr. Frost was old enough to have seen Robespierre, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Tom Paine, Robert Emmett, Colonel Despard, and Thistlewood, and he was over fifty years of age when William Cobbett died. A lengthened career indeed.

G. A. S.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, the president of the National Aid Society, has received a letter from Mr. Young, chief commissioner in the Black Sea, describing the plan which he has laid out for carrying on his operations. Mr. Layard, addressing the mission, said that assistance should be rendered at Erzeroum. Mr. Young, with the aid of Said Pasha, was enabled to send a portion of his medical staff, completely equipped, to the scene of active operations at the Balkan front. By the interest of the Red Crescent Society special authorisations were also obtained from the Grand Vizier, under which Dr. Armand Leslie and Mr. Meyrick were dispatched to the front. Mr. Young hopes to establish communications with Dr. Crookshank, but fears that he is shut up in Rustchuk. "On every side," he adds, "there are appeals for help; but, unfortunately, the distress is daily becoming more and more felt amongst all classes throughout the country."

Yesterday week the Stafford House committee for the relief of suffering among the Turkish soldiers presented a report of their proceedings to a numerously-attended meeting held at the Duke of Sutherland's town residence. It was shown that the total receipts had been £18,001, and the expenditure and liabilities £15,365. A vote of thanks to the Duke of Sutherland for his active share in the work was moved by Lord Eslington, M.P., and seconded by Lord Stanley of Alderley.

A private meeting was held yesterday week, at the house of Lady Lechmere, with the object of drawing attention to the destitute condition of the people of Servia. The chair was taken by the Rev. William Denton, who, having read aloud several letters from influential persons, including Lady Strangford, Mr. Gladstone, M. Boustros, and others, expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and regret at being prevented from attending, called on M. Wojtkievitch, member of the Société de Bienfaisance de Belgrade, to address the meeting. This gentleman, who brought a letter of introduction from the Archbishop of Belgrade, then explained the state of distress in Servia owing to the recent inundations having washed away the seeds of the peasants, and destroyed their prospects of crops, and the great destitution that exists, aggravated by the presence of numerous refugees from Bulgaria, who escaped to Servia as soon as the Russians crossed the Danube, fearing retaliation on the part of the Turks. After a few words from Sir Edmund Lechmere, the chairman, and others, the following resolutions were proposed and seconded:—"1. That the present state of the Servian people, suffering as they are from the result of the recent war, as well as from the devastation of their crops caused by extensive inundations in the spring of the present year, and also from the claim upon their resources consequent upon the influx of refugees from Bulgaria and Bosnia, calls for the sympathy of the English people, and for some special effort to relieve their distress. 2. That a committee be formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to alleviate their distress." A list of the committee will shortly be published, together with a list of subscriptions. Contributions may be sent to Lady Lechmere, Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn.

The law officers of the Crown have, it is announced, given their opinion in the affair between the Peruvian ironclad Huascar and her Majesty's ships Shah and Amethyst. They find that the Huascar was to all intents and purposes acting as a pirate on the high seas, and that, for the protection of commerce, the attack made upon her was justifiable.

The second annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Miners' Association was held in the park at Pontefract on Monday. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. Macdonald, M.P., and others. Resolutions were adopted in support of the union, and of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and expressing regret at the present depression of trade, and the recommendation of the Select Committee on compensation to workmen for injuries.—The men engaged at the Dowlais Ironworks, numbering several thousands, whose month's notice was to have terminated on Tuesday, have resumed work at the old wages, the masters engaging them from day to day.

LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The ninth annual exhibition of this society was held last week in the good old town of Boston. The streets were gaily decorated with flags and festoons and floral wreaths; there were several triumphal arches in Station-road, West-street, and High-street; the Market-place was adorned with an avenue of fir-trees planted in boxes, and the Iron Bridge with festoons of ivy and hanging baskets of flowers. The show-yard, which was entered by an opening in Wide Bargate, opposite the Cattle Market, occupied twenty-three acres of a park and field, divided by a row of fine elm-trees, adjacent to Mr. John Oldrid's garden. It comprised spaces and sheds for the exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry, implements and machinery, smiths' forges and horse-shoeing, seed-stalls, wool, feeding stuffs and manures, with offices for the stewards and secretary, seats for visitors, and a place for a band of music, that of the North Lincoln Militia. The show of cattle was, owing to the recent cattle plague, smaller than at Lincoln last year, but it was still very good. There were some grand beasts among the shorthorns; the one represented in our illustration is the first-prize two-year-old bull, "Lavangro," belonging to Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, M.P., of Worksop. This animal won also the challenge cup, given by the Marquis of Ripon, for the best bull of any age. The first prize for three-year-old bulls and older was taken by "Sergeant Irwin," bred by Mr. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, but owned by Mr. T. Atkinson, of Unsworth, Manchester. The first prize for yearling bulls was adjudged to one shown by Mr. J. Torr, M.P., of Grimsby. The cows and heifers were deserving of admiration. The entries of sheep were ninety, against 123 at Lincoln last year, and ninety-seven at Grimsby the year before; but there were some fine rams of the Lincolnshire long-wool breeds. The challenge cup for these, given by Mr. E. Turner, M.P., was won by the four-shear ram of Mr. R. Wright, of Lincoln. In the cross-bred class, the prizes offered by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., were won by Mr. W. Bett, of Fosdyke, Spalding, and Mr. J. M. Frudd, of Bloxholm, Sleaford. The show of horses, altogether, was greater than in any preceding year; it comprised 123 hunters, sixty-four roadsters, and 107 agricultural horses. The first prize for hunters was awarded to a bay gelding shown by Mr. J. B. Booth, of Catterick; Mr. E. Paddison, of Ingleby, Lincoln, also took a prize. The show of agricultural entire horses was the finest ever seen in the county. The first prize for draught horses of this class fell to "Le Bon," a bay horse, nine years old, shown by Mr. Coates Sharpley, of Louth, which is one of those in our illustration. The other horses represented there are the prize pony, "Novelty," belonging to Mr. J. W. Rowland, of East Ville, Boston; and the mare, "Lady Decanter," fifteen years old, belonging to Mr. H. Watson, of Riley, Yorkshire, which gained the first prize for breeding hunters, with her foal, born last April, which is seen by her side. In the pig department we have selected one, a white boar, two years old, bred and owned by Mr. R. Duckering, of Kirton Lindsey, which gained the first prize. The show continued open throughout Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. In the afternoon of the second day the dinner took place in a large tent on the grounds, near the Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. James Banks Stanhope, president of the society, was in the chair, supported by Mr. J. Maltby, Mayor of Boston, Sir J. D. Astley, M.P., Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., Mr. E. Turner, M.P., Mr. Thomas Garfit, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., the Hon. Murray Finch-Hatton, the Mayor of Louth, and other gentlemen. The company numbered 500; and the speeches, in proposing and replying to the toasts, were pleasantly received. The honorary director or manager, Mr. James Martin, of Wainfleet, and the stewards, Messrs. Pereira Brown, H. Cross, James Hornsby, E. Paddison, J. W. Rowland, J. Searby, and J. Stephenson, are to be congratulated upon the success of the meeting at Boston.

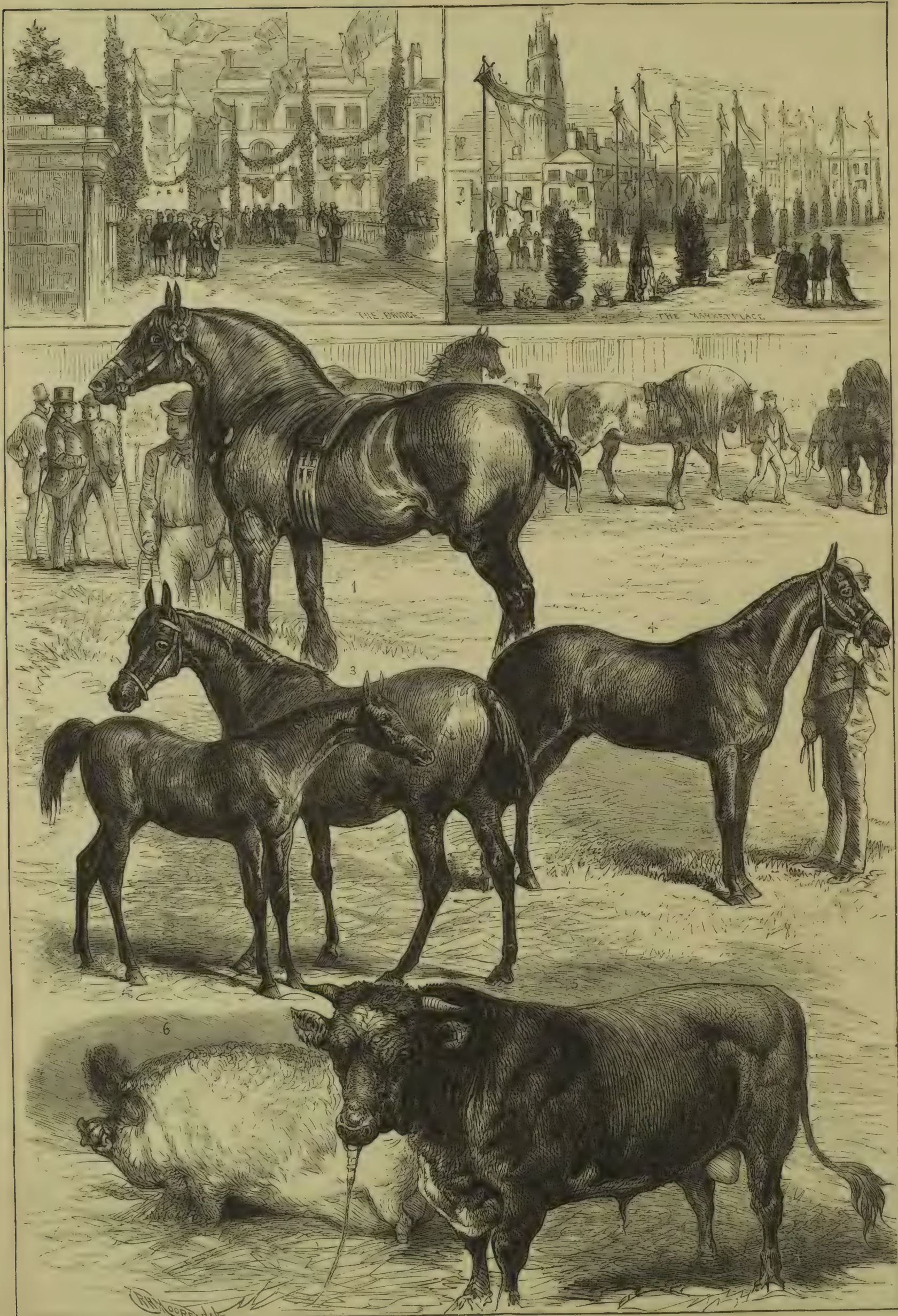
The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the Joint Stock Companies Acts recommend that there shall be two registrations, and that no company shall be allowed to commence business until this process is complete.

Mr. Bishop Kennett, the station-master at St. Leonards, who for a quarter of a century has filled that important post at the Hastings Station, has been presented with a purse of 170 guineas, the list of subscribers including the borough members, the members of the corporation, and all the leading public men in the borough.

The Scotch papers publish the report of the Scotch Fishery Board for the year 1876. It states that, owing to circumstances of an exceptional character, especially from stormy and unfavourable weather, the yield of herrings at the Scotch stations was the smallest since 1859, the decrease in the number of barrels cured, compared with 1875, being 344,000. There was also a falling off in the cod and ling fisheries, 76,000 barrels fewer being cured than in the year preceding. The number of fishing-boats employed at all the stations was 14,547, and these were manned by 45,263 fishermen and boys.

The quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday. Mr. E. Ashworth, the chairman, reviewed the proceedings of the Chamber since the last quarterly meeting, and deplored the stagnation which exists in all kinds of manufacturing industry. He congratulated the meeting upon the result of the recent deputation to Lord Carnarvon in regard to trade with Gibraltar, and expressed a hope that before long treaties would be "attempted" both with Spain and Portugal. With regard to the Indian import duties, he considered that, although no division followed the recent debate in the House of Commons, the position taken up by the Chamber on this subject has been strengthened.

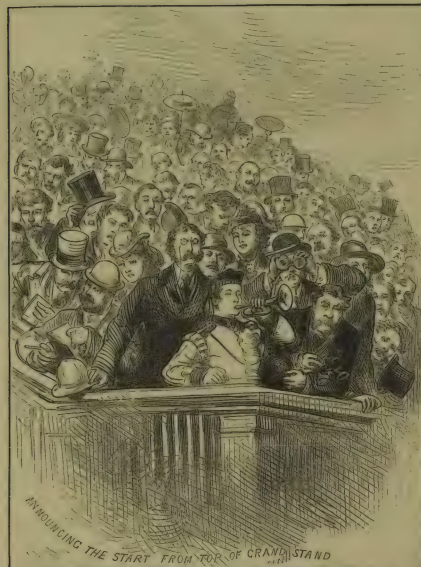
The Post Office Volunteers, called the 49th Middlesex, of which the Duke of Teck is the honorary Colonel, mustered in the quadrangle of Somerset House last Saturday afternoon, under the command of Colonel J. L. Du Plat Taylor, assisted by Major Thompson, Major Sturgeon, and Major Edis, the latter acting as adjutant. In company with the above regiment was a detachment of Viscount Ranelagh's corps, the whole forming one large body of well-equipped men. At three o'clock the battalion (thoroughly accoutred for camping) paraded in full marching order, Colonel Taylor first inspecting and addressing the men in spirited terms, and describing a plan of movements calculated to ensure regularity, unity, and comfort by road and rail. Shortly afterwards the corps, headed by the fine regimental band, moved off, in presence of a large assembly of spectators, to the Waterloo station for Aldershot, where they form a portion of the camp. The 49th, 2nd, and 21st Middlesex, with the 4th A.B. Hants, comprise one battalion under the command of Colonel Du Plat Taylor.—The Berkshire regiment of volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., mustered at Reading on Saturday, about 550 strong, and proceeded to Aldershot by train to undergo eight days' training at the camp. The men wore their new regulation helmet, which is modelled on that worn by the troops in India.

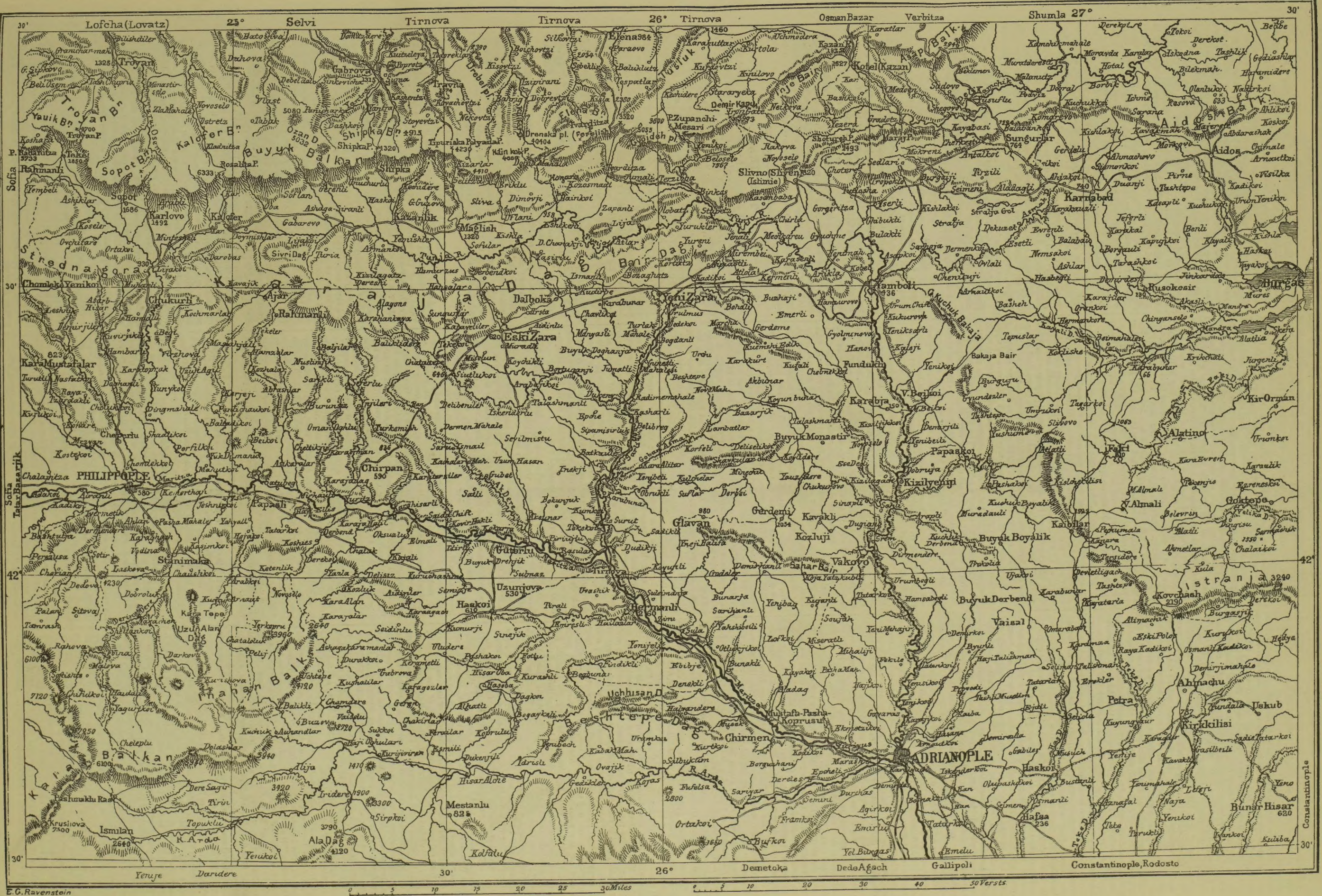


1. First Prize Draught Horse, "Le Bon," nine years old, owner Mr. Coates Sharpley, Louth.
4. Pony, "Novelty," five years old, Mr. J. W. Rowland, East Ville, Boston.

2 and 3. Foal and Mare, "Lady Decanter," Mr. H. Watson, Filey.
5. Challenge Cup and First Prize two-year-old Bull, "Lavangro," Mr. Foljambe, M.P.
6. Prize Boar (white), two years old, Mr. R. Duckering, Kirtou Lindsey.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT BOSTON: PRIZE ANIMALS.





E.C. Ravenstein

THE PASSES OF THE BALKANS AND THE COUNTRY BETWEEN PHILIPPOLIS AND ADRIANOPLE.

NEW BOOKS.

An extraordinary man indeed was he who gave to the world his "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," and it cannot be truly said that his extraordinary light has been allowed to remain hidden from the public under a bushel; but, nevertheless, it would be as well to consult the two volumes entitled *Thomas de Quincey: His Life and Writings*, by H. A. Page (John Hogg and Co.), before any rash assertion be made to the effect that everybody knows all that can be known or is worthy of being known about the celebrated "English Opium-Eater." The volumes, at any rate, contain, it would appear, some "unpublished correspondence;" and the appendix, which presents "a medical view of Mr. De Quincey's case," is probably quite new, and is pretty certain to be read with the deepest interest. For, whatever opinion may be held about De Quincey as a philosopher, a logician, a scholar, a writer, a humourist, a critic, there can be no doubt that he was what the doctors call a very interesting case, and that, as a physical phenomenon, strange and abnormal, he is a very attractive subject for study and speculation. Perhaps it is a pity that his bequest of his body to Surgeon's Hall never went beyond the limits, as it seems, of a playful and conditional proposition. There might then, possibly, have been some satisfactory explanation of that which is most incomprehensible in his career. He is assuredly an encouraging object for the contemplation of chronic invalids. He reached the great age of seventy-five years, and he is represented as having been able to walk twenty miles in a day during his last decade; and yet, as most people are aware, he began life as a delicate child, he suffered from privation, almost sheer starvation, and illness in his youth, and he played, as has been generally supposed, all sorts of tricks with his constitution in his manhood. But herein is a marvellous thing: that opium, which is often believed to have been his bane, was, according to the latest theory advanced, his blessing; whether instinctively, as the dog to certain grasses and the cockatoo to certain gravel, or by the hand of Providence, or by mere accident, or by the hope of escaping from pain, he was driven to that drug, which was the best remedy for his complaint. He was afflicted, it is suggested, with "gastric ulcer;" and he was mysteriously prompted to seek the remedy "rendered necessary by persistent chronic disease." It may be asked how it was, then, that he ultimately "relinquished the excessive use of opium;" and the answer is that "the lesion of the stomach, from which he had suffered for so many years of his life, had by that time ceased to occasion him suffering." However this may be, it cannot be denied that a man, of whom it can be said that, for the greater part of his life, "he never ate, not to say enjoyed, a dinner;" that opium was "the only food that his delicate system not unfrequently could receive," and that he nevertheless lived to be seventy-five, would be entitled to be considered remarkable even if he had never penned a line; but that when he happens, in addition, to have won so high a literary reputation as was won by De Quincey, any new information regarding him is almost sure to meet with acceptance. Such information, though not, perhaps, to any important extent, may be discovered in the volumes published by Mr. Page, who comes forward, however, in the character not only of a succedaneous biographer, but also of a champion and a controversialist. In any case, he has provided good entertainment for those who are not yet satiated with the "English Opium-Eater" and all his works.

There is much personal interest attached to the *Literary Remains of the late Charles F. Tyrochitt Drake, F.R.G.S.*, which have been edited by Mr. Walter Besant (Richard Bentley). All who are familiar with the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund will know something of the subject of this book. It begins with a short memoir written by Mr. Besant, who, as secretary of the fund, was in constant correspondence with Mr. Drake, and is very well qualified to tell the brief story of his life. This has been done in a very charming manner; and the record is of great value as showing what a man may accomplish in the way of good work, even although only a fraction of the span of life has been granted, and even although "from an early age he had to struggle against the disease—asthma—which oppressed all his after life, and interfered during his school-days with the activity for which his tall and powerful frame especially fitted him." It was this disease which at first necessitated a winter residence in Morocco, and led to continued visits to Egypt and the Holy Land, where he soon became familiar with the language and manners of the Arabs, which, with his activity and love of travel, fitted him in a special manner as an explorer. In 1869 he went to Sinai, where he met the party who were surveying that region, Majors Wilson and Palmer, R.E., the Rev. F. W. Holland, and Professor Palmer. This led to an arrangement between Drake and Professor Palmer to spend the next winter in Sinai, during which they explored the little-known ground of the Desert of the Tih, or of the Wanderings of the Children of Israel. Later he travelled in the Hauran with Captain and Mrs. Burton, and they published the result in two volumes, under the title of "Unexplored Syria," when they gave to the world for the first time the curious Hamah inscriptions, stone-cut in an Archaic and unknown character. Captain Burton contributes a few interesting notes to the memoir of their former travels, and Mrs. Burton also has penned a few in-memoriam notes, all of which tell how high Drake was valued as a friend, a traveller, and an explorer. He died in Jerusalem in June, 1874, at the very early age of twenty-eight. The volume just published contains a number of fragments he kept by him, which were evidently the beginning, in some of them, of subjects which he had in view to work out in the future. "Notes for a History of Jerusalem" is evidently one of these. "Modern Jerusalem" contains much that is new and fresh. The "Notes on the Birds of Tangier and Eastern Morocco" is said by the authorities to be a very valuable contribution to natural history. It is only to be regretted that these remains, valuable as they are, should be so short, and that the hopes and aspirations of one so willing to work were not allowed to produce the ripened fruit of maturity.

Those who happen to be acquainted with the leading characters of the Scottish Established Church during the last half-century will receive with pleasure a couple of volumes of *Memorials of John M'Leod Campbell, D.D.* (Macmillan and Co.). They will at least know who and what he was, if not from an independent study of his profound theological essays, yet from the frequent mention of him, and his quiet influence upon the most original and catholic religious thinkers of the age, in the memoirs of his cousin, the late Dr. Norman M'Leod. It is forty-five years since John M'Leod Campbell, minister of Row, on the shores of the Gareloch, was expelled from the service of the Church of Scotland for the reputed heresy of teaching that salvation by Christ is freely offered to all human souls, and not exclusively to the elect. Since that period, until his departure from this world, in 1872, he had continued in private to apply a mind of deep moral insight and beautiful singleness of aim to the investigation of those severe problems, the decision of which is most essential to any intelligible, and therefore to any credible, theory of the Gospel. His few pub-

lished works, though highly valued, have probably done less for the advancement and settlement of religious opinion than his personal communications with many of the most influential clergymen and laymen, both in the Scottish and in the English Church. Among these it is sufficient to name the Rev. F. D. Maurice, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and Dean Stanley, in this country, and Principals Shairp, Caird, and Tulloch, besides Norman M'Leod, in North Britain. The series of letters, and reports or anecdotes of conversations, which fill these two volumes, contain a vast amount of pregnant thought upon the most interesting topics of serious meditation. They include many letters to his intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen, an accomplished layman, whose studies in divinity have been considered the first and chief source of much clear development of lofty thought and earnest feeling in the recent history of Scottish religious life. We observe that the private letters of Mr. Erskine, edited by the Rev. Dr. Hanna, are announced as a separate publication. Among those of Mr. Campbell, which are here edited by his son, the Rev. Donald Campbell, some of them, addressed to his grown-up children, in the latter period of his life, are delightful, from their exquisite purity and serene tenderness of spirit.

We have to notice the publication of two volumes, bearing the title, *Mortimer Collins, his Letters and Friendships, with Some Account of his Life*, edited by Frances Collins (Sampson Low and Co.). We gave the portrait of Mr. Mortimer Collins, at the time of his lamented death, just a twelvemonth ago. We then bore testimony to his merits as a clever, pleasing, healthy-minded writer of light fiction and sportive prose and verse, who had fairly earned his success and contemporary reputation. Mrs. Collins has doubtless sufficient grounds for now believing that the circle of his personal friends and admirers is wide enough to make this compilation of his private letters, with reminiscences of his habits and manners, and of his domestic life, interesting to many readers. The feelings with which it has been undertaken at least deserve our respectful sympathy. We gladly recognise, in some excellent traits of character here put on record, as well as in the high tone of all his comments, serious or playful, upon the relation of marriage and the regard due to womanhood, the special qualities that must have greatly endeared him to those who knew him best at home. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence that Mortimer Collins, as a man, enjoyed the esteem of his intimate acquaintance, without any drawback. No doubt they have ample cause to cherish his memory as something much better even than a popular author. It is gratifying meantime to quote the following sentences from a letter written by one of his literary friends, soon after his decease:—"I should think no man ever worked harder in the profession of literature than he did; and yet he never seemed bored by it, or allowed others to share the weariness and anxiety which he must often have suffered. I cannot help dwelling upon this, because it was such a striking feature in his character, springing as it did from that deep religion in his soul, which made him feel that life was full of God, and therefore an unjoyous spirit was unworthy of true manliness." Again, the same friend says, "He rejoiced in diffusing gladness. He made one feel that, to make a heaven of earth, man has to love not merely his wife and family, but all living things." The result of such a characteristic mode of viewing life, consistently followed up in daily practice, is apparent in what is here written of him by his widow:—"There are many of us," she says, "who loved Mortimer so intensely that his loss is a terrible agony to us; and yet his influence over us all was such that we feel we should never show signs of mourning, or grief, or sadness. We always speak cheerfully concerning him, for he made us all feel that death was not a thing to be feared. We do not regret that we can no longer have the times with him that he made all too pleasant, but we are grateful that we have had so much pleasure." It is now open to the readers of these memoirs and correspondence, in some degree, to share with their editor the pleasure of which she here speaks; and we believe they will not be disappointed. They will find many agreeable little stories and familiar anecdotes of Mortimer Collins at home in his rural abode of Knowlhill, Berkshire, and many sparkling witticisms in his abundant private correspondence, frequently bursting forth in extemporised stanzas of merry and musical verse.

A French book of travel—namely, *Inde et Himalaya Souvenirs de Voyage*, by Comte Goblet d'Alviella (Paris: E. Plon and Co.), has been commended to our notice. The Comte d'Alviella was in India the winter before last, when the Prince of Wales was making his tour there. He wrote letters describing the events at the time to the *Indépendance Belge*, which correspondence was the basis of the present volume of travels. The letters were very graphic and lively, and being in the French language, they were quoted by most of the leading journals on the Continent. They were at the time almost the only source from which not only the Belgians and French, but the rest of Europe gained information of the display of Oriental magnificence which took place in honour of the "héritier de la Couronne Britannique dans son futur empire de l'Hindoustan." It was fortunate upon this occasion that the foreign writer was not a rabid Anglophobe, but an intelligent and active collector of facts, and brought a clear and impartial mind to bear upon them in his judgments. In the volume just published he offers many remarks on the condition of things in India, which might be worthy of consideration by those who rule that country, for a fresh and liberal mind such as the Comte d'Alviella brings to bear must see things in new and original points of view. There are also some capital descriptions of the scenery, the architecture, and of the many sights which the progress of the Shahzadeh through India brought forth. In his hurried visit the Comte d'Alviella managed to make two visits to the Himalayas. The visit to Sikhim, in the Darjeeling district, is that which he dwells most upon. He gives some very interesting details of the Buddhist priests and their religious services in that part of the world.

The Hints estate, near Tamworth, comprising the manor, mansion-house, village, and estate of 1576 acres, which for nearly 300 years has been held by the Floyer family, has been sold to Lord de Clifford for £127,000, exclusive of the timber, which is valued at nearly £9000.

The distribution of medals and of the Mansion House Fund to the rescued Pontypridd miners and their rescuers is arranged to take place to-day (Saturday). The Albert medals will be presented by Lord Aberdare, whilst the Lord Mayor will distribute the money, and Major Duncan, R.A., LL.D., of Woolwich, will present the medals of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.—The six leaders of the rescuing party who recently addressed the Lord Mayor, protesting against the awards of the Mansion House Tynewydd committee, have further communicated with his Lordship in reference to a statement attributed to him, that they had asked for a withdrawal of the unconditional acceptance of their refusal of the testimonial of plate originally intended for them. They emphatically deny that they have done anything of the kind, and still adhere to their protest; but, nevertheless, they are prepared to give to his Lordship "a hearty welcome to their time-honoured hills."

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We gave last week a summary of Mr. Mapleson's season at this establishment, which closed on Saturday. A postscript thereto is necessary in reference to the benefit of Mdle. Etelka Gerster, which took place on the closing night, when that excellent artist appeared as Astriamante (the Queen of Night), in "Il Flauto Magico." The music of this character was written by Mozart for the special display, in two bravura songs, of the voice of a particular singer, who possessed in a rare degree the extreme high soprano range, reaching to F in alt. Mdle. Gerster achieved a brilliant success by her thorough command of its enormous difficulties, both as to compass and execution. Nothing could be finer than her delivery of the staccato and scale passages, each air having elicited enthusiastic applause, which in the case of the second ("Gli angui d'inferno") was such as to necessitate its repetition. Madame Marie Roze, as Pamina, sang with much effect, particularly in the duet, with Papageno, "La dove prende," in the pathetic aria "Ah! lo so," and in the declamatory passages for Pamina in the last finale. Signor Del Puente acted and sang with much spirit in the farcical character of Papageno; Signor Foli gave the music of Sarastor with much impressiveness, especially the aria "Qui sdegno." Mdle. Alwina Valleria was a vivacious representative of the small part of Papagena; Signor Carrion, as Tamino, sang smoothly; and Signor Rinaldini was a very efficient Monostatos. Subordinate characters were filled by Mdles. Bauermeister and Clinton and Madame Lablache (the three Genii); Mdles. Robiati, Filomena, and Risiati (the attendants on the Queen of Night), Signor Brocolini (Un Oratore), and Signori Grazzi and Franceschi (the two armed men).

Mdle. Gerster's reception, by a crowded audience, on her benefit night afforded ample proof of the great and genuine success which she has obtained during her first London season.

"Il Flauto Magico" was followed by the National Anthem; and with this closed the Italian opera season of 1877.

This (Saturday) afternoon the performances of operas in English by the Rose Hersée company begin at the Crystal Palace with a version of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which Madame Rose Hersée will sustain the character of the Countess; Madame Cave Ashton being cast for Susanna.

On Saturday next (Aug. 11) Covent Garden Theatre will be reopened for promenade concerts, under the management of Messrs. Gatti, and with Signor Arditi as conductor, as in past seasons.

The appearance of Mdle. Titiens at the Leeds Musical Festival (to take place in the middle of September) being still doubtful, the committee have engaged Mdle. Albani. Should Mdle. Titiens sufficiently recover to take part in the festival, the principal soprano solos will be divided between the two ladies.

THEATRES.

The theatrical season may now be considered as terminated; even the French drama has closed its brief cycle, and the Gaiety welcomes back its old English actors. Miss Farren reappears after her illness, and Mr. E. Terry returns, with Byron's "Weak Woman" and burlesque of "Bohemian G'yard." These require no criticism. Mr. Henry Irving took his benefit on Monday, in "Hamlet," to a house crowded in all parts. He will not reappear until next December. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, however, continues at the Haymarket until the 11th inst. Yesterday the Prince of Wales's closed for the usual vacation. There is some hope for the future, since Mr. Chatterton has explained the nature of the piece to be produced at Drury-Lane, recently announced as a new realistic play by Mr. W. G. Wills, in which Miss Leighton will, it seems, sustain the leading rôle. The drama, a version of Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," will be produced under the title of "England in the Days of Charles II." A new drama by Mr. Paul Merritt was inaugurated on Monday at the Prince of Wales's, Birmingham, entitled "Daughter of Eve." At the Aquarium, Westminster, Dr. Lynn appears every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Miss Glyn's readings were continued on Friday week with "Measure for Measure," and concluded on Tuesday with "King John," the tragedy being distinctly and adequately represented. The success of the series has been highly satisfactory. For Friday is announced an extra reading, consisting of a repetition of "Macbeth." We trust, as we have already stated, that the entire series may be repeated.

FINE ARTS.

At the Byron Gallery in Savile-row is to be seen a picture purporting to be "Gainsborough's renowned portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire." The owner of the present work is Mr. John Foster, a gentleman resident in Australia, to whose father it is said to have been given by the Duchess.

Mr. Louis Haghe and Mr. Edwin Long, A.R.A., awarded the medals and certificates to lady students in the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature on Saturday last. The silver medal for water-colour painting in the class conducted by Mr. E. A. Goodall was given to Miss F. Fawcner, of Cornworthy House, Lee; the certificate in this class to Miss Townsend, from Attleborough Hall, Nuneaton; and a drawing of the Pompeian Court by Miss Bertha Griffith was highly commended. The silver medal for water-colour painting in the class conducted by Mr. Frederick Smallfield was given to Miss Ledsam, of Norwood; the certificate to Miss Maud Robinson, of Streatham. The certificate for drawing from the antique in the class conducted by Mr. W. K. Shenton was adjudged to Miss Kate Gow, of Streatham.

A building has been erected in Derby to be permanently devoted to the purposes of art education, and its completion is now being fittingly celebrated by an exhibition within its walls of paintings, sculptures, and other forms of art of unusual variety and attractiveness. Contributions have been successfully applied for from the art collections in most of our leading towns, such as London, Birmingham, Manchester, &c.; while many valuable cases of jewellery, electrotypes, Persian pottery, with examples of decorative art by Messrs. Poynter, Leighton, &c., have been lent by the South Kensington Museum. The Indian works of art and textile fabrics are the loan of the Secretary of State for India. The paintings number over 700. The collection of bronzes is particularly good, as are those of Dresden china, Lambeth faience, and terra-cotta wares.

Great numbers of what were supposed to be Colorado beetles, and to have been hatched from eggs brought in seed potatoes from America, having been discovered on potato plants in the suburbs of Hereford, the Home Secretary sent down Captain Tennant, the naturalist, to inquire into the matter. By that gentleman it has been found that the insect observed was one of the ladybird species, and a good friend of the potato grower.

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GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Ascri).
For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them perfectly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherby. Prepared by HENRY O. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retail everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET
PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s. 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 107a, New Bond-street, W.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR-DYE produces very Light or Dark Colours. It is permanent and perfect. 3s. 6d.; or, sent by post, 54 stamps. Curling Fluid, 5s. 6d. Ross's Depilatory, 3s. 6d.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—65, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP
("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS").
Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.
"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet.
"It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY.

Property of the French Government.
CELESTINS—This water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c.
HAUTERIVE—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water.
GRANDE-GRILLE—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary Organs, Indigestion, &c.
HOPITAL—For Stomach Complaints, &c.
VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with wine or spirits.
CAUTION.—For the name of the particular water required is on the capsule.
Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants, Price One Shilling per Bottle.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM).
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
Proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED. THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE ONLY KIND which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is now the only Cod-Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest."

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"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the Singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."

DR. GILL,
Consulting Physician Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.
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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the wasting diseases of children."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
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LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.
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C. R. C. Titchborne, Ph.D., writes:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS
POULTICE, superior to all (Patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poulitices made with Linseed or Bread. These spoil the Linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the Linseed meal. This New Poulitice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists.
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from C. Fever, Eruptions, Scrofula, Scars, Skin, and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, by the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
Have it in your houses, and use no other. This alone is the true Antipyretic. Fever, Eruptions, Scrofula, Scars, Sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations, I have applied for and again obtained a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendant. Observe the genuine has my Name and Trade Mark on a Buff-Coloured Wrapper.—115, Holborn-hill, London.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; or where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.
For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing the distressing headache so very prevalent. Depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the complexion.
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